

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Dam Safety Assurance - Reservoirs

PROJECT: Pine River Dam, Cross Lake, Minnesota (Continuing)

LOCATION: Pine River Dam is on the Pine River at the outlet of Cross Lake, located in Crow Wing County, about 16 river miles above the confluence of the Pine and Mississippi Rivers, 199 river miles above St. Paul. The dam is at the community of Crosslake, Minnesota.

DESCRIPTION: The recommended plan for improvements to the Pine River Dam for dam safety assurance includes: rehabilitation of the existing structure to include 13 new gates, concrete replacement and a sheetpile and concrete wall along the current main dam embankment and rehabilitation of the 16 perimeter dikes located around the pool. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: River and Harbor Acts of 14 June 1880 and 2 August 1882.

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: No detailed economic analysis has been performed on this project.

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: No detailed economic analysis has been performed on this project.

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: No detailed economic analysis has been performed on this project.

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: No detailed economic analysis has been performed on this project.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$10,200,000		Entire Project	62	May 2002
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	0				
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$10,200,000				
PHYSICAL DATA					
Allocations to 30 September 2000	6,325,000				
Conference Amount for FY 2001	3,873,000		Rehabilitation of Existing Structure:		
Allocation for FY 2001	3,245,000 ¹		13 new gates		
Allocations through FY 2001	9,570,000	94	Concrete replacement		
			Sheetpile and concrete wall		

¹ Reflects \$620,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$8,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)

Allocation Requested for FY 2002	630,000	100
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	0	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	0	

JUSTIFICATION: The National Dam Safety Program found that many older dams were unsafe not because of internal structural problems but because land use had changed drastically. When the Mississippi River Headwaters dams were built 80 to 100 years ago, very few people lived in the surrounding areas. Because these areas were undeveloped, flooding of any magnitude would have had minor economic impacts and little threat to life. Since then, development has occurred, population has increased dramatically, and more data has become available for hydrologic studies. This site has been identified as having inadequate spillway capacity that would result in the unmodified dam embankment being overtopped by about 4.6 feet during the probable maximum flood (PMF) and by 1.1 feet during the 70 percent PMF. The loss of life estimate at the current spillway capacity (39 percent of PMF) suggests that the dam cannot safely pass events greater than this value with adequate freeboard and that a failure resulting from a breach of the main embankment would have extreme consequences downstream.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Complete Construction	\$ 380,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	80,000
Supervision and Administration	170,000
Total	\$ 630,000

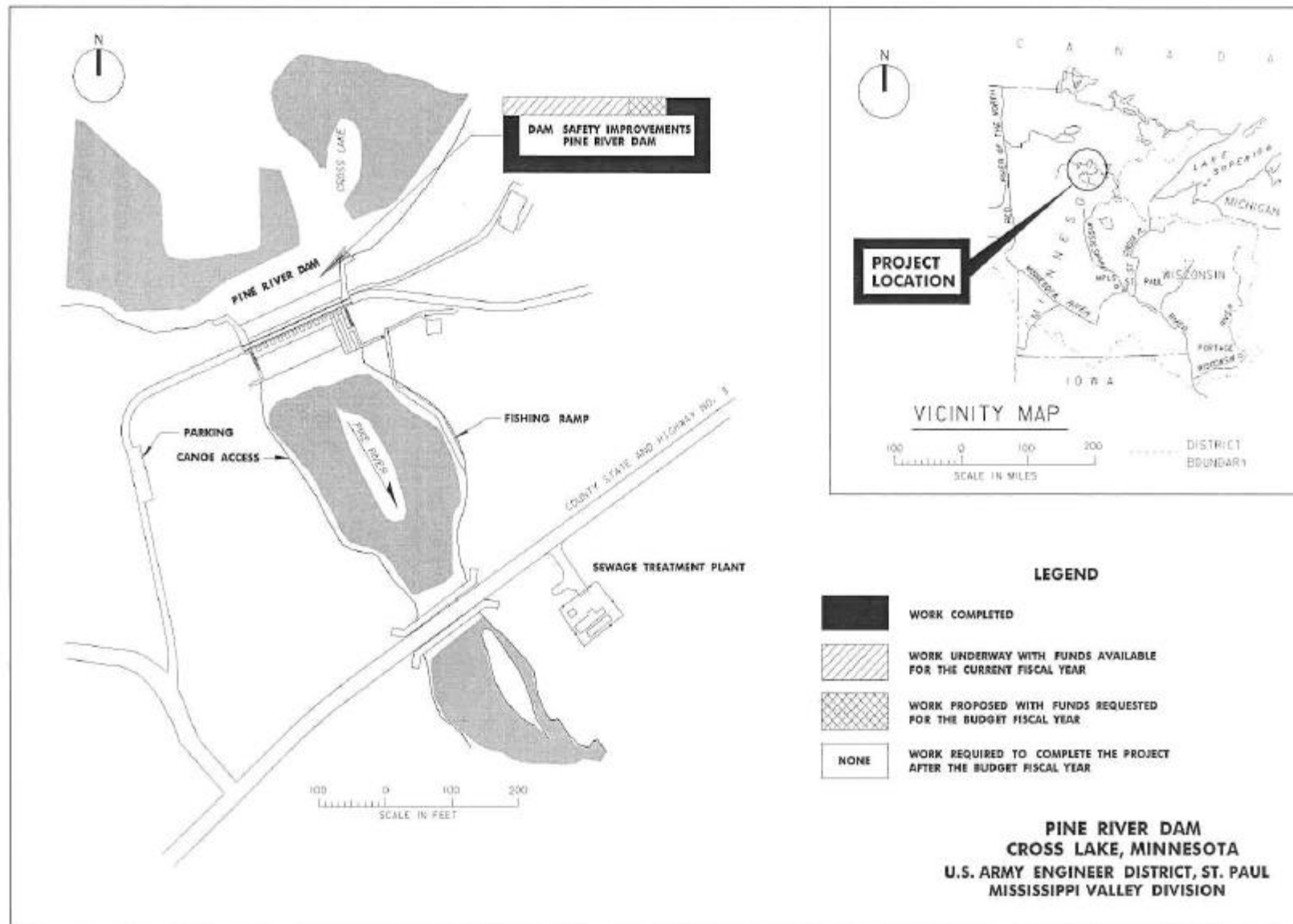
NON-FEDERAL COST: There are no non-Federal costs.

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Not applicable.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$10,200,000 is the same as the latest estimate presented to Congress (FY 2001).

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: An Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared during the development of the Design Memorandum dated April 1997. The EA concluded that there was no significant impact.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were provided in FY 1995. The Reconnaissance Report approved in April 1995 proposed a solution that would protect against the 70 percent probable maximum flood (PMF) because of substantial cost savings over designing for 100 percent PMF with little risk to life. This solution was to be accomplished by a combination of increasing the existing spillway capacity and raising the perimeter dike system and main embankment. A Value Engineering study, completed in 1996, recommended that the structure be altered to include larger openings. Accordingly, the project scope and cost were reduced in the April 1997 Design Memorandum to reflect rehabilitation rather than replacement of the structure to include 13 new gates, concrete replacement, a sheetpile and concrete wall along the current main dam embankment, and rehabilitation of the perimeter dikes to contain the water held by the structure. The scheduled completion date is May 2002.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General – Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: East St. Louis, Illinois (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, along the left bank of the Mississippi River between river miles 175 and 195 above the Ohio River.

DESCRIPTION: The project consists of rehabilitation of 21 small gravity drains, 10 large gravity drains (gatewells), 20 closure structures, and 300 relief wells: floodwall and levee rehabilitation work: rehabilitation of 12 pumping stations, 3 drainage control structures, and 6 segments of channel rehabilitation; replacement of 3 bridge structures; and abandonment and removal of 4 bridge structures. All work, except bridges, is programmed. The bridge work, which is unprogrammed, will be performed at 100 percent non-Federal cost.

AUTHORIZATION: Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1988 (PL 100-202).

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 18.0 to 1 at 8 7/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 10.3 to 1 at 8 7/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 9.6 to 1 at 8 7/8 percent (FY 1988).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the Supplemental Project Report, completed March 1999.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA				ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost			\$37,861,000		Entire Project	92	Being determined
Programmed Construction		\$37,861,000					
Unprogrammed Construction		0					
Estimated Non-Federal Cost			15,875,000				
Programmed Construction		12,479,000					
Cash Contributions	9,798,000	¹					
Other Costs	2,681,000						
Estimated Non-Federal Cost							
Unprogrammed Construction		3,396,000					
Other Cost	3,396,000						
Total Estimated Programmed Construction Cost			50,340,000				
Total Estimated Unprogrammed Construction Cost			3,396,000				
Total Estimated Project Cost			53,736,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000			29,343,000				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001			900,000				
Allocation for FY 2001			1,299,000	²			
Allocations through FY 2001			30,642,000	81			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002			1,000,000	84			
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002			6,219,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002			0				

PHYSICAL DATA

Floodwall & Levee Work	
Small Gravity Drains	21
Large Gravity Drains	10
Closure Structures	20
Relief Wells	300
Pumping Stations	12
Drainage Control Structures	3
Bridge Replacements	3
Bridge Abandonment and Removal	4
Channels	6 segments

¹ A cash contribution of \$11,964,000 is partially offset by an estimated credit of \$1,577,000 for work-in-kind on Harding Ditch Excavation and Clearing, \$570,000 on Schoenberger Clearing and Excavation, and \$19,000 on Nameoki Ditch.

² Reflects \$144,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage; \$545,000 reprogrammed to the project; and \$2,000 rescinded from the project in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: The original project, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1936, provides protection for 85,000 acres of business, industrial and residential areas, including East St. Louis, Granite City, Madison, Venice, Brooklyn, Fairmont and Sauget, Illinois. Urban design flood protection is provided for a Mississippi River flood stage of 52 feet on the St. Louis, Market Street gage. The rehabilitation project was authorized by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1988. As a result of failure of a deteriorated roller gate, localized flooding occurred in 1986 causing the evacuation of 1,200 persons and an estimated \$35,000,000 in damages. The need for extensive rehabilitation work was verified during preparation of a General Design Memorandum for the project during Fiscal Year 1990. The extensive rehabilitation work needed is the result of several decades of deferral of required project maintenance due to the limited financial capability of the local sponsor, Metro East Sanitary District. A tax referendum, which was passed in February 1989, provides the Metro East Sanitary District with increased tax revenue necessary to cost share in the rehabilitation project and to perform the necessary maintenance of the project after the rehabilitation is completed. The average annual benefits, all flood control, are \$30,159,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Initiate:	
North and East Pump Stations	\$ 421,000
Cahokia Pump Station Inlet Stability	153,000
Engineering and Design	358,000
Supervision and Administration	68,000
Total	\$1,000,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below.

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 563,000	\$
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary for construction of the project.	3,350,000	
Pay 23.8 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent, as determined under Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to reflect the non-Federal sponsor's ability to pay for credit allowed based on section 215 of the Flood Control Act of 1968.	11,962,000	
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$ 15,875,000	\$ 0
Local interests are also required to operate and maintain all works after completion.		

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The local sponsor, the Metro East Sanitary District, is strongly supportive of the project. A tax referendum passed in February 1989, provided sufficient funds for local sponsorship of the project. Three Project Cooperation Agreements were executed for this project. The Project Cooperation Agreement for the first construction item was executed in November 1989. The second Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on 11 December 1990. The third Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on 11 March 1992. Amendment No. 1 to the third Project Cooperation Agreement, crediting the local sponsor for costs of work-in-kind (Clearing & Excavation of Drainage Channels), was executed on 9 August 1994. Amendment No. 2, executed on 2 September 1997, allows the Corps to award a contract for the previously identified work-in-kind and adds mitigation as a project cost feature. A Third Party Agreement, executed in August 1999 between Metro East Sanitary District and Canteen Creek Drainage District, eliminates the requirement for a fourth Project Cooperation Agreement for this project. The current non-Federal cost estimate of \$15,875,000, which includes a cash contribution of \$9,798,000, is an increase of \$8,271,000 from the non-Federal cost estimate of \$7,604,000 noted in the Project Cooperation Agreement, which included a cash contribution of \$7,062,000. In a financial document dated 19 May 1999, the non-Federal sponsor indicated they are financially capable and willing to contribute the increased non-Federal share. Our analysis of the non-Federal sponsor's financial capability to participate in the project affirms that the sponsor has a reasonable and implementable plan for meeting its financial commitment.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COSTS ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$37,861,000 is the same as the last estimate presented to Congress (FY2001).

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The project consists of rehabilitation of existing facilities and, for the major part of the project, will not affect environmental conditions except for short-term localized impacts. An environmental assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact was signed by the District Commander on 1 August 1991.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1988.

As a result of the drainage ditch clearing and excavation, mitigation was approved as a project cost per amendment Number 2 to the third Project Cooperation Agreement and was accomplished on project lands.

Fish and Wildlife mitigation costs are estimated to be \$19,000.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: Loves Park, Illinois (Continuing)

LOCATION: Loves Park is located in Winnebago County in north central Illinois, just north of the city of Rockford.

DESCRIPTION: The project will provide 100-year protection for a highly urbanized portion of the city of Loves Park along Loves Park Creek. The project will divert excess runoff to detention areas. Floodwaters will be stored until channel stages subside such that the floodwaters may be evacuated from the detention areas. The protective works include 17,900 lineal feet of improved channel, 3 detention lakes, and a pump station. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662).

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 9.3 to 1 at 8-5/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.1 to 1 at 8-5/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.4 to 1 at 8-5/8 percent (FY 1990).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Analysis based on General Design Memorandum dated March 1988.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$ 21,000,000	Entire Project	74	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	9,400,000			
Cash Contribution	\$ 1,500,000			
Other	7,900,000			
		PHYSICAL DATA		
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$ 30,400,000	Relocations: Bridges & Utilities		
		Channels: 17,900 feet		
		Pump Plants: 1		

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)

		ACCUM PCT OF FED COST
Allocations to 30 Sep 2000	\$13,106,000	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	4,010,000	
Allocation for FY 2001	756,000 ¹	
Allocations through FY 2001	13,862,000	66
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	\$1,600,000	74
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	\$5,538,000	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After 2002	0	

JUSTIFICATION: The Loves Park Creek floodplain is dominated by residential neighborhoods, with some concentrations of industrial and commercial development. Flooding problems are caused by intense storms falling over the highly urbanized 7.8-square mile drainage basin of Loves Park Creek. Loves Park Creek, which bisects the city, has inadequate channel capacity and hydraulically inefficient bridges incapable of handling the amount of runoff produced by such storms (it is estimated that a 2-year flood would exceed existing channel capacity). Major floods along Loves Park Creek have been of a flash flood nature and of short duration (less than 1 day). Recent flooding occurred in April 1973, 1975, 1978, and June 1994. The flood of record occurred on April 20, 1973, with damage estimated at \$2,780,000. Damages under present conditions of development are estimated at \$9,060,000 at 1999 price levels. A 100-year flood would cause an estimated \$20,100,000 in damage. Average annual damages caused by flooding along Loves Park Creek are estimated at \$3,552,000 of which over 90 percent are attributable to residential damages. The annual damage and benefit calculations are based on the economic analysis included in the General Design Memorandum for Loves Park, IL, dated March 1988, approved November 1988, and revised September 1989. Average annual benefits, all flood control, are \$3,056,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Lands and Damages Acquisition Expense	\$ 30,000
Continue Construction of Stage I, Channels and Pump Plant	1,100,000
Planning, Engineering, and Design	380,000
Supervision and Administration	90,000
Total	\$1,600,000

¹ Reflects \$642,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage; \$2,604,000 reprogrammed from the project; and \$8,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

NON-FEDERAL COSTS: In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way	\$4,500,000 ¹	\$
Modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary in the construction of the project	2,480,000	
In accordance with Assistant Secretary of Army (Civil Works) decision of 17 May 1988, the Government shall apply credit for external compatible work associated with the construction of the Pebble Creek Dam	439,000	
Provide services for Planning, Engineering and Design and Supervision and Administration for relocation work	175,000	
Provide for contingency reserve on lands, easements, and relocations.	306,000	
Pay 5 percent of the cost allocated to flood control in cash to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 32 percent, and bear all cost of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of flood control facilities	1,500,000	28,000
Total Non-Federal Cost	\$9,400,000	\$28,000

The Non-Federal sponsor has agreed to make required payments concurrently with project construction.

¹ Includes \$60,000 in sunk costs by the local sponsor prior to construction.

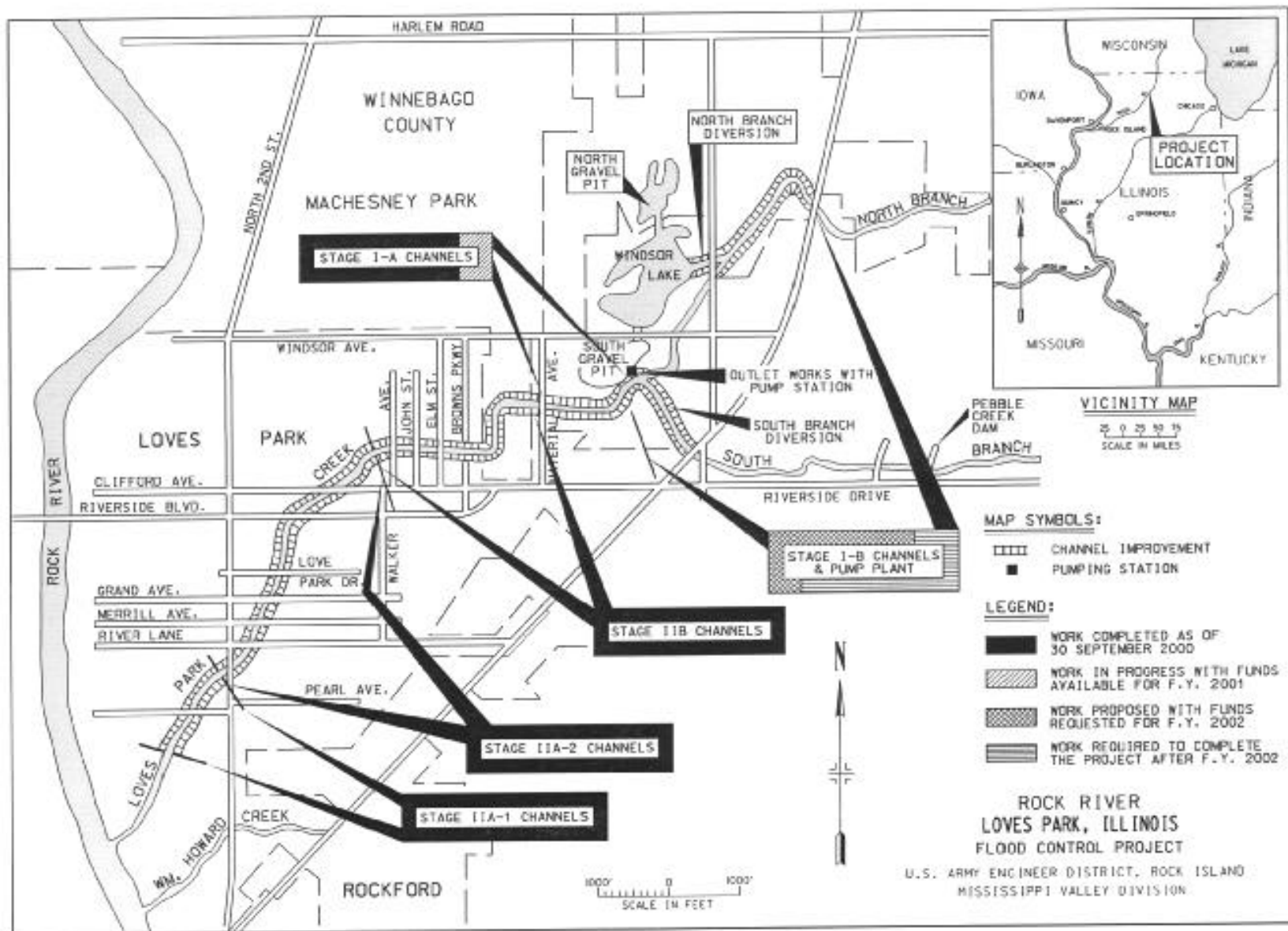
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The City of Loves Park, Illinois, is the local sponsor for this project. The Local Cooperation Agreement was executed on 26 March 1991. The State of Illinois has executed an agreement with the city that provides for \$3,550,000 in financial assistance for the project. The current non-Federal cost estimate of \$9,400,000, which includes a cash contribution of \$1,500,000, is a decrease of \$170,000 from the non-Federal cost estimate of \$9,570,000 noted in the Local Cooperation Agreement, which included a cash contribution of \$1,375,000. The non-Federal sponsor is financially capable and willing to contribute the increased non-Federal share.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal Cost Estimate of \$21,000,000 is the same as the last presented to Congress (FY 2001) and includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 310,000
Post Contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments (including contingency adjustments)	-310,000
Total	\$ 0

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was approved by the Council on Environmental Quality on 14 March 1980. In 1985, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was coordinated to address changes to the project incorporated in the General Reevaluation Report, which resulted in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) that was signed in December 1986. An EA addressing further changes identified in the General Design Memorandum has been prepared and was released for Public Review on 17 July 1990. The review resulted in a FONSI, which was signed on 11 October 1991. With regard to Section 404 requirements, the project is covered under a nationwide permit; however, Section 401, State Certification, was required from the State of Illinois. Certification was received on 24 September 1990.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in FY 1985. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1990. Intensive efforts are underway with the local sponsor to ensure availability of right of way in order to maintain current construction schedule.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Flood Control

PROJECT: Comite River Diversion Channel, Louisiana (Continuing)

LOCATION: The Comite River basin comprises approximately 348 square miles and includes portions of Wilkinson and Amite Counties in Mississippi and East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge Parishes in Louisiana. The diversion project is located between the Comite and Mississippi Rivers north of the Town of Baker, Louisiana, and south of the Town of Zachary, Louisiana.

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the project is to provide flood protection for the residents of the Comite River Basin. The authorized project will reduce stages on the Comite River from the diversion point to the confluence with the Amite River, on the Amite River from the confluence with the Comite River near Denham Springs to Port Vincent, and on Hurricane Creek, Robert Canal, and White's, Cypress and Baton Rouge Bayous. The Comite River is a right bank tributary of the Amite River, with a confluence near the city of Denham Springs, east of Baton Rouge, LA. The project provides for the construction of a 12-mile-long diversion channel located between the Comite and Mississippi Rivers north of the town of Baker, LA and south of the town of Zachary, LA. Included in the project are a diversion structure, a control structure at Lilly Bayou, four drop structures to handle intercepted drainage, three low flow augmentation pumps to supplement flows down stream of the diversion channel, improvements to Bayou Baton Rouge, White Bayou, and Cypress Bayou, and the provision of project mitigation areas. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Acts, of 1992, 1996 and 1999.

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: 1.2 to 1 at 7-3/8 percent (October 2000).

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 1.2 to 1 at 7-3/8 percent (October 2000).

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 1.2 to 1 at 7 3/8 percent.

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: Benefits are from the design memorandum approved in August 1996 at October 1995 price levels updated to October 2000 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		ACCUM. PCT. OF EST. FED. COST	STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$106,000,000		Entire Project	0	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	47,000,000				
Cash Contributions	\$ 8,000,000				
Other Costs	39,000,000				
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$153,000,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000	8,131,000				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	10,000,000				
Allocation for FY 2001	3,230,000 ¹				
Allocations through FY 2001	11,361,000	11			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	500,000	11			
Programmed Balance to Complete					
After FY 2002	\$ 94,139,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete	\$ 0				
After FY 2002					

PHYSICAL DATA

CHANNELS AND CANALS: 12 miles.

LEVEES AND FLOODWALLS: An earthen closure will be constructed at Brooks Lake.

PUMPING STATIONS: Three 1.5 cfs

FLOODWAY CONTROL AND DIVERSION STRUCTURES: Comite River Diversion Structure
Lilly Bayou Control Structure
Four drop structures

MITIGATION: 1,484 acres to include planting of trees on 765 acres.

¹ Reflects \$1,600,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, and \$5,150,000 reprogrammed from the project and \$20,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: Flooding within the project area originates from excessive rainfall resulting in headwater and backwater overflow of the Comite River and tributary systems. Between 1973 and 1983, four major floods occurred in the subbasin. The maximum flood of record in the Amite River basin occurred in 1983 and caused approximately \$172,000,000 in damages, (1983 price levels) including \$48,000,000 occurring in the Comite River subbasin. East Baton Rouge Parish experienced \$65,200,000 in damages, with 75 percent occurring in the Comite River subbasin. Flooding up to eight feet above the first floor level was reported with inundation of structures lasting from a few hours to several days. About 55,000 acres of land were flooded and a total of 1,550 urban residences, 20 rural residences and 37 urban businesses were flooded in East Baton Rouge Parish. The total average annual benefits, all flood control, are \$13,250,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Federal Real Estate	\$ 106,000
Planning, Engineering & Design	394,000
Total	\$ 500,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal area.	\$14,883,000	\$
Provide during the period of construction a cash contribution equal to 5 percent of total project cost allocated to flood control.	8,000,000	
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) where necessary for the construction of the project.	24,117,000	
Pay all cost allocated to operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the project features.		539,000
Total Non-Federal Cost	\$47,000,000	\$ 539,000

The non-Federal sponsor has agreed to make all payments of first costs concurrently with project construction.

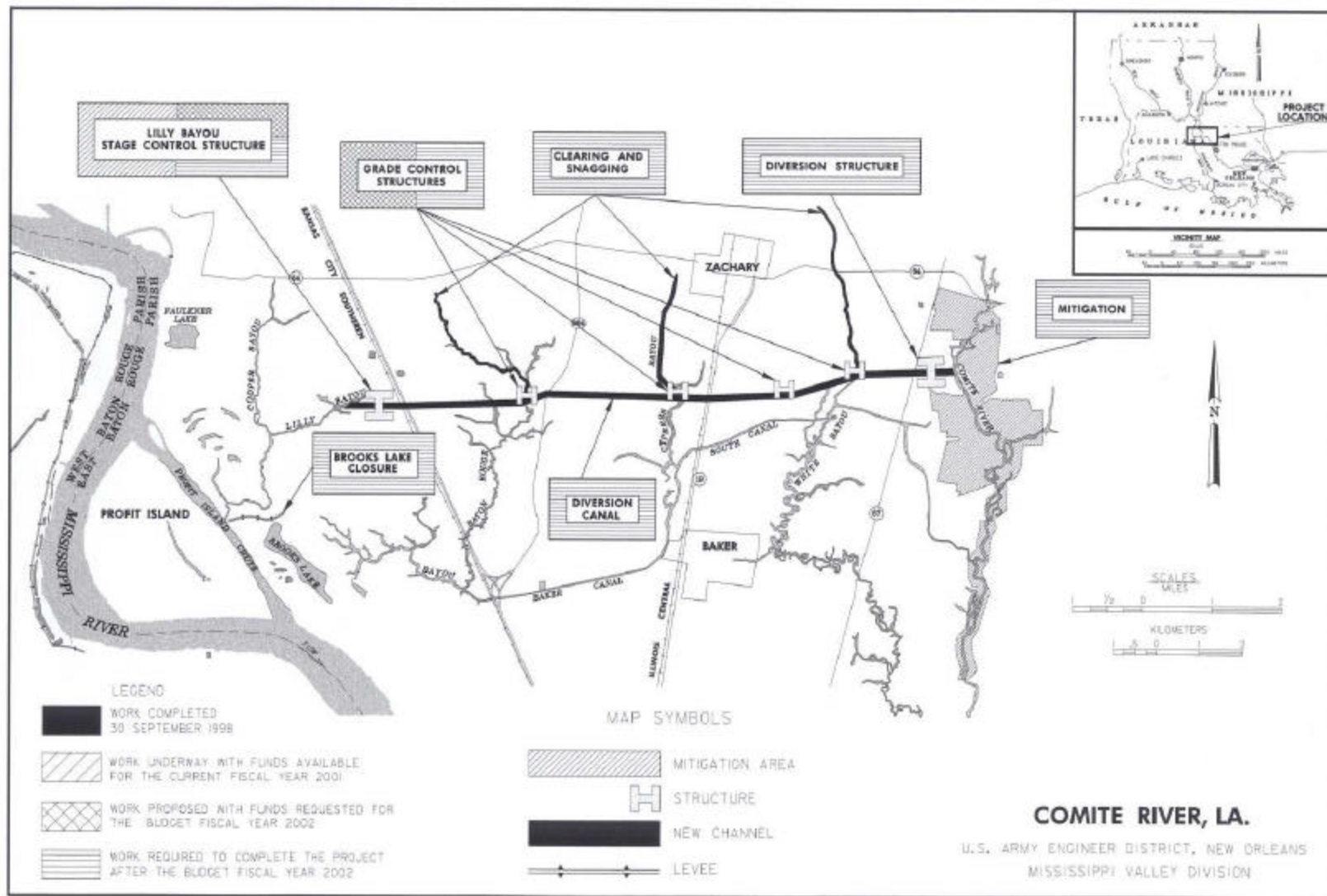
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The construction local sponsor is the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. The operation and maintenance (O&M) local sponsor is the City/Parish of East Baton Rouge. The terms of the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) are currently being negotiated. The PCA is scheduled for execution in June 2001.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATE: The current Federal cost estimate of \$106,000,000 is a decrease of \$1,200,000 from the latest (\$107,200,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items:

ITEM	AMOUNT
Authorized Modification	\$ -1,700,000
Price Escalation on Construction Features	500,000
TOTAL	\$ -1,200,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on April 10, 1991. An Environmental Assessment which documents changes to the authorized project has been completed and a Finding of No Significant Impact was signed on 19 December 1995.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate Preconstruction Engineering and Design were appropriated in FY 1991. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1999. Water Resources Development Act of 1999, dated 17 August 1999 (PL106-53) Section 371 modified the project to include the costs of highway relocations to be cost shared as a project construction feature.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, and Vicinity (Hurricane Protection)(Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in St. Charles, Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard and St. Tammany Parishes in southeast Louisiana in the general vicinity of New Orleans, adjacent to Lake Pontchartrain.

DESCRIPTION: The recommended plan consists of a new levee north of US Highway 61, from the east Bonnet Carré Spillway guide levee to the Jefferson-St. Charles Parish boundary; a floodwall along the Jefferson-St. Charles Parish line; an enlarged levee along the Jefferson Parish lakefront; an enlarged New Orleans lakefront levee landward of the seawall including parallel flood protection on the 17th Street, Orleans Avenue, and London Avenue outfall canals; a new and enlarged levee and floodwall along both sides of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal (IHNC); a new levee and floodwall along the lakefront from the airport to South Point; an enlarged levee from South Point to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW); an enlarged levee and new floodwall along the northside of the Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet (MR-GO) and GIWW; a new levee in the Chalmette area from the IHNC levee along the south bank of the MR-GO to approximately 2-1/2 miles northwest of Verret and west to the Mississippi River levee near Caernarvon; a strengthened Mandeville seawall on the north shore at present height; and a new pumping station and vertical lift gates for the Florida Avenue Complex. The parallel protection work for Orleans and London Avenue Outfall canals is unprogrammed after FY 1998.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Act of 1965; Water Resources Development Acts of 1974, 1986, 1990, 1992, and 1996.

REMAINING BENEFIT TO REMAINING COST RATIO: 4.1 to 1 at 3-1/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 3.0 to 1 at 3-1/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 17.6 to 1 at 3-1/8 percent (FY 1967).

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available evaluation dated December 1982 at 1981 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Total Appropriation Requirement		\$527,000,000			
Programmed Construction	\$525,050,000		New Orleans East Unit	90	Being determined
Unprogrammed Construction	1,950,000		New Orleans West Unit	50	Being determined
			Mandeville Unit	100	March 1996 ¹
Future Non-Federal Reimbursement		7,000,000	Chalmette Unit	98	Being determined
Programmed Construction	7,000,000		Entire Project	80	Being determined
Unprogrammed Construction	0				
Estimated Federal Cost (Ultimate)		520,000,000			
Programmed Construction	518,050,000				
Unprogrammed Construction	1,950,000				
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		222,000,000			
Programmed Construction	205,894,000				
Cash Contribution	\$ 89,989,000				
Other Costs	108,905,000				
Reimbursements:					
Hurricane Protection	7,000,000				
Unprogrammed Construction	16,106,000				
Cash Contribution	15,133,000				
Other Costs	973,000				
Reimbursements	0				

¹ Work accomplished by the Fiscal Year 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental under Appropriation 96x3125, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)

Total Estimated Programmed Construction Cost	\$723,944,000
Total Estimated Unprogrammed Construction Cost	18,056,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$742,000,000

		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST
Allocations to 30 September 2000	411,646,000	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	10,000,000	
Allocation for FY 2001	14,180,000 ¹	
Allocations through FY 2001	425,826,000	81
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	7,500,000	82
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	\$ 91,724,000	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	\$ 1,950,000	

PHYSICAL DATA

Levees: Average Height: 16 feet
Length: 80 miles

Drainage Structures: 9

Dam Closures: 2

Floodwalls: 17.9 miles

Pumping Plant: 1

Floodgates: 2

Control Valve Structures: 3

JUSTIFICATION: The lowlands in the Lake Pontchartrain tidal basin are subject to tidal overflow. The Greater New Orleans Metropolitan Area which lies in this basin will continue its rapid economic development in the future years even though severe damages have resulted from several hurricanes in the past years. Hurricane damages result from surges entering Lake Pontchartrain from Lake Borgne through natural tidal passes at the Rigolets and Chef Menteur Passes and the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. The surges are intensified by local wind effects and the combination of waves and surges causing overtopping of the pre-project protective works along the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. The eastern portion of the area is also subject to flooding by surges and waves that move directly from Lake Borgne and overtop the then existing inadequate protective system seaward of the developed land areas. As a result, residences and industrial and commercial establishments suffer damage, business activities are disrupted, lives are endangered, and hazards to health are created. Hurricanes much more severe than any of record are possible. In the event of the occurrence of such a severe hurricane, catastrophic property damage and loss of human life would be

¹ Reflects \$1,600,000 reduction assigned as Savings and Slippage, \$5,800,000 reprogrammed to the project, and \$20,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

experienced. Local interests have requested protection against these threats to life and property. Hurricane Betsy in September 1965 caused extensive damage and flooding of urban areas of the New Orleans area to depths of up to 10 feet. Hurricane Camille occurred in the project area in August 1969 and flooded areas along the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. Extensive flooding and overtopping of levees would have occurred in the project area in September 1974 if Hurricane Carmen had continued on its predicted course. In 1985 Hurricane Juan caused extensive flooding in the St. Charles Parish area. The Lake Pontchartrain hurricane protection project will provide protection from similar occurrences. The project will provide protection against flooding from the Standard Project Hurricane (SPH). The average annual benefits, all flood control, are \$95,771,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

NEW ORLEANS EAST UNIT

Surveys and Layouts	\$ 19,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	50,000
Supervision and Administration	104,000
Subtotal	\$ 173,000

NEW ORLEANS WEST UNIT

Initiate:	
St. Rose Canal Drainage Structure	1,327,000
Reach 2, 2 nd Lift	2,420,000
Initiate and Complete:	
Reach 4, 2 nd Lift	180,000
Complete:	
Reach 5, 2 nd Lift	434,000
Reach 1A, 2 nd Lift	200,000
Federal Real Estate Support	15,000
Survey and Layouts	50,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	511,000
Supervision and Administration	100,000
Subtotal	\$ 5,237,000

CHALMETTE UNIT

Initiate:	
Sta 1121-1560. Final Enlgt	1,500,000
Initiate and Complete:	
Floodwall Capping Verrett	489,000
Surveys and Layouts	26,000
Supervision and Administration	75,000
Subtotal	\$ 2,090,000

Total	\$ 7,500,000
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NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Flood Control Act of 1965 and the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, the non-Federal sponsors must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Provide lands, easements, and right-of-ways, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 44,033,000	\$
Accomplish alterations to roads, pipelines, cables, wharves, oil wells, and any other facilities necessary for construction of the project.	19,916,000	
Pay 30 percent of the total project cost, including the items listed above and a cash contribution or equivalent work specifically undertaken as an integral part of the project after authorization and in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers, excluding a reimbursement to the Federal Government for costs allocated pursuant to the Water Resources Development Act of 1974.	151,051,000	
Reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated pursuant to the Water Resources Development Act of 1974.	7,000,000	
Pay all costs of operations, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacements of all features of the project works.		1,256,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$222,000,000	\$1,256,000

In addition, local interests, through the combined efforts of the State of Louisiana, local levee and drainage districts, and parish police juries, have spent an estimated \$25,366,000 between 1930-1963, based on the best cost records available, to improve and maintain the hurricane protection system existing prior to project authorization. Available costs of record are as follows:

Combination of State of Louisiana and Lake Borgne Levee District and Chalmette Back Levee District on the Chalmette Back Levee Protection Systems	\$ 4,410,000
Orleans Levee District	12,010,000
Port of New Orleans (levees along Industrial Canal)	924,000
Pontchartrain Levee District	5,022,000
Fourth Drainage District of Jefferson Parish	3,000,000
Total	\$25,366,000

A very severe hurricane, "Betsy," occurred in the project area in September 1965, just prior to the authorization of the project in October 1965. Considerable damage was done to many of the existing levees, and local interests immediately instituted an accelerated rehabilitation program, with the view of restoring and strengthening existing protection prior to succeeding hurricane seasons. Any work performed by the non-federal interests after project authorization, that conforms to the project design criteria and alignment, is considered as work-in-kind in lieu of a cash contribution.

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Assurances are required for the two independently justified plans.

1. Chalmette Area Plan:

a. Orleans Levee District: New agreements of assurances covering all project cooperation requirements and a deferred payment plan as authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 were executed on 30 March 1976. These assurances were accepted on behalf of the United States on 7 December 1977.

b. St. Bernard Parish Police Jury and Lake Borgne Basin Levee District: New joint agreements of assurances covering all project cooperation requirements and a deferred payment plan as authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, were executed on 2 April 1976. These assurances were accepted on behalf of the United States on 7 December 1977.

2. High Level Plan:

a. Orleans Levee District: For the Barrier Plan, new agreements of assurances covering all project cooperation requirements and a deferred payment plan as authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, were executed on 30 March 1976. These assurances were accepted on behalf of the United States on 7 December 1977. Amended assurances for the High Level Plan were executed by the local sponsor on 29 May 1985, and accepted by the United States on 21 June 1985.

b. St. Tammany Parish: The Louisiana Office of Public Works executed an act of assurance dated 8 November 1976, agreeing to fulfill all project cooperation requirements for that portion of the project in St. Tammany Parish. These assurances were accepted on behalf of the United States on 7 December 1977. Amended assurances for the High Level Plan are required; however, due to failure of the local sponsor to agree to the items of local cooperation, this portion of the project has an indefinite completion date.

c. Pontchartrain Levee District: New agreements of assurances covering all project cooperation requirements and a deferred payment plan as authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, were executed on 20 September 1976. On 8 November 1976, the Louisiana Office of Public Works agreed to lend financial assistance above \$100,000 to the Pontchartrain Levee District for that portion of the Barrier Plan which is the responsibility of that levee district. These assurances were accepted on behalf of the United States on 7 December 1977. Supplemental assurances for the High Level Plan were executed by the Pontchartrain Levee District for the St. Charles Parish portion of the project on 20 April 1987, and accepted on behalf of the United States on 7 August 1987.

d. East Jefferson Levee District: Supplemental assurances for the High Level Plan were executed by the East Jefferson Levee District for the Jefferson Parish portion of the project on 16 January 1987. A financial plan was received on 25 November 1987, and accepted on behalf of the United States on 21 December 1987. These levees were previously the responsibility of the Pontchartrain Levee District.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATE: The current Federal cost estimate of \$527,000,000 is an increase of \$2,000,000 from the latest estimate (\$525,000,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following item:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 2,000,000
Total	\$ 2,000,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on 17 January 1975. By court order dated 30 December 1977, a revised Environmental Impact Statement was ordered. A draft revised Environmental Impact Statement for the High Level Plan and the Reevaluation Report, which documents the proposal to adopt that plan instead of the Barrier Plan, were released to the public and filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 16 December 1983. The final revised Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 7 December 1984.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1966, and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1967.

Authorizations

		Estimated Cost and Year of Price Level
FC Act of 1965 dated 27 October 1965 (PL 89-298) (HD 231/89/1)	A program for protection from hurricane flood levels at New Orleans, LA and surrounding areas by means of levees, floodwalls, control structures, navigation structures, locks, dams and drainage structures.	\$56,235,000 (1961) ¹
Water Resources Development Act of 1974 dated 7 March 1974 (PL 93-251) Section 92	A modification of the FC Act of 1965 (PL 89-298) to provide that non-Federal public bodies may agree to pay the unpaid balance of the cash payment due with interest, in yearly installments.	
Water Resources Development Act of 1986, dated 17 November 1986 (PL 99-662), Section 805	A modification of the project to include construction of a floodwall with sluice gates or other necessary means to ensure that hurricane-flood protection within Jefferson Parish will be unimpaired as a result of any pumping station constructed by local interests.	\$3,500,000 (1985)
Water Resources Development Act of 1990, dated 28 November 1990 (PL 101-640) Section 116(k)	A restudy of and report on project benefits to determine whether or not sponsors have received expected benefits and whether or not there should be a reallocation of costs as a result of any unrealized expected benefits. No non-Federal payment for the St. Bernard Parish portion of project was required during the study period (28 November 1990 - 28 November 1991)	
Water Resources Development Act of 1992, dated 31 October 1992 (PL 102-580) Section 102(j)(2)	A reevaluation of the reallocation of project cost based on the benefit study required by the WRDA 1990 Section 116(k)	

¹ This is net cost to the Federal Government. The gross cost is \$60,185,000. The difference is \$3,950,000, which is capitalized value at 3-1/8 percent interest over 100 years for O&M on Rigolets Lock which is to be contributed by local interests and used by the Federal government for project construction.

Water Resources Development Act of
1992, dated 31 October 1992
(PL 102-580) Section 102(j)(1)

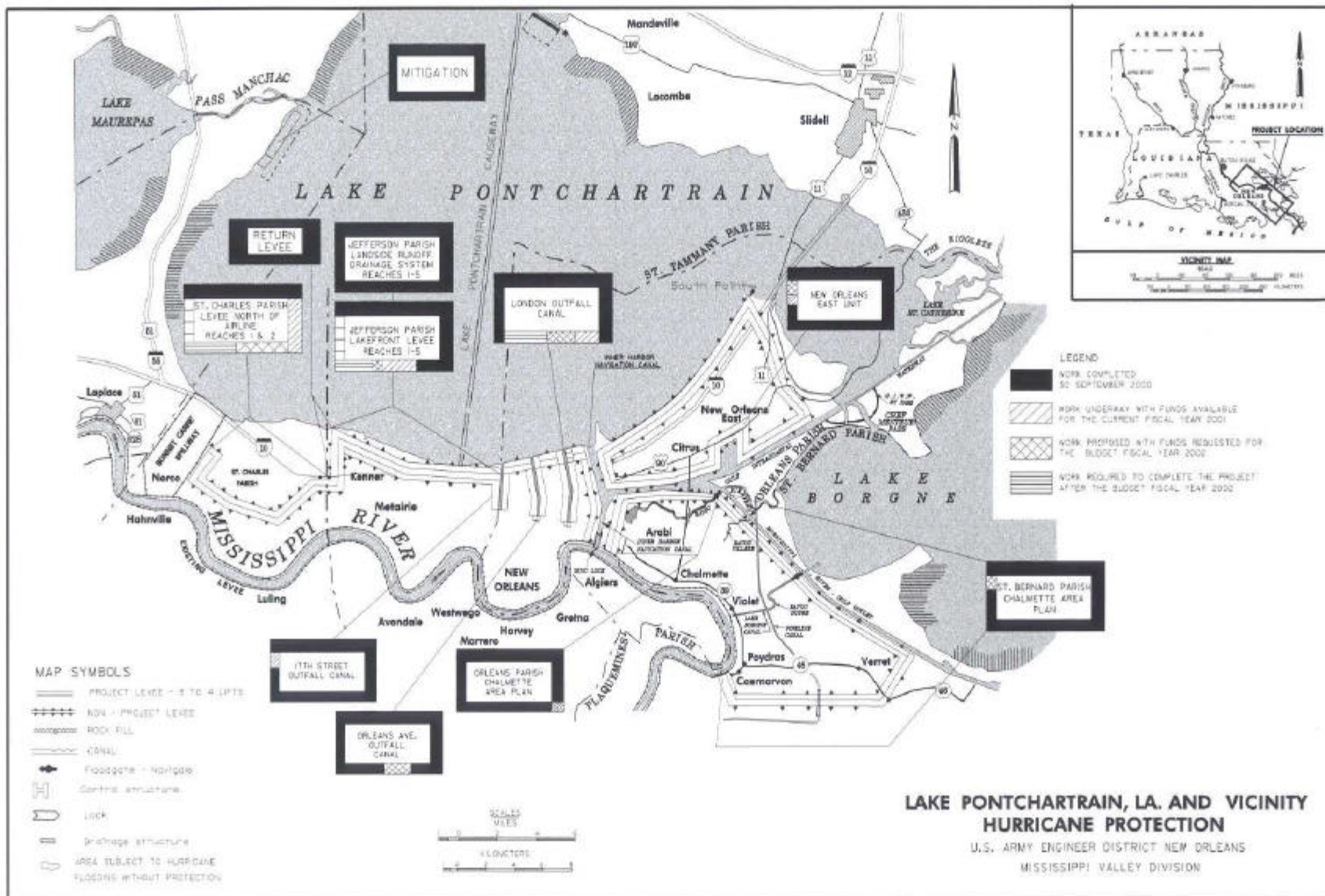
A modification to the project to include conveying landsite runoff from
the Jefferson Parish Lakefront levee from the levee right-of-way to the
street drainage system.

Water Resources Development Act of 1996, dated
12 October 1996 (PL 104-303) Section 325

A modification to the project to provide that St. Bernard Parish,
Louisiana, and the Lake Borgne Basin Levee District, Louisiana, shall
not be required to pay the unpaid balance, including interest, of the
non-Federal cost-share of the project.

Water Resources Development Act of 2000, dated
11 December 2000 (PL 106-541) Section 433

A post authorization change report to include structural modifications
to the seawall providing protection along the south shore of Lake
Pontchartrain not later than 180 days after WRDA enactment.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: Larose to Golden Meadow, Louisiana (Hurricane Protection) (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, about 28 miles southwest of New Orleans and about 25 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico along Bayou Lafourche, south of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, extending from Larose to Golden Meadow, a distance of about 16 miles.

DESCRIPTION: The project consists of a ring levee approximately 40 miles in length encircling the areas along Bayou Lafourche from Larose to Golden Meadow and extending approximately 9,800 feet from each side of the bayou. Enlargement of about 3 miles of the existing levee at Golden Meadow and construction of floodgates on Bayou Lafourche at the upper and lower limits of the protection system will be used for navigation and hurricane protection purposes. Approximately 8 miles of low interior levees and eight multi-barrelled culverts controlled by flap gates are needed to regulate intercepted drainage. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Act of 1965.

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: 17.6 to 1 at 3-1/4 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 1.9 to 1 at 3-1/4 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 1.4 to 1 at 3-1/4 percent (FY 1972).

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: Benefits are based on General Design Memorandum Number 1, and Supplement Number 1, approved 18 May 1973 at 1971 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$ 81,000,000		Entire Project	90	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		35,000,000				
Cash Contribution	\$ 6,098,000					
Other	28,902,000					
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$116,000,000				
Allocations to 30 September 2000		73,834,000				
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		2,414,000				
Allocation for FY 2001		2,023,000 ¹				
Allocations through FY 2001		75,857,000	94			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		1,500,000	96			
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		\$ 3,643,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		0				

PHYSICAL DATA

Levees	Floodgates	Drainage Structures
Loop levee approximately 40 miles in length along both banks of Bayou Lafourche; enlargement of three miles of levees at Golden Meadow; eight miles of low interior levee to regulate intercepted drainage.	2	Eight multi-barreled culverts

JUSTIFICATION: The project area is of great economic importance to the State of Louisiana, and includes lands and improvements having an aggregate value of approximately \$203,904,000 (1995 prices). The population of the area was 20,000 in 1980 and has increased steadily. While oil and gas production, commercial fisheries, and related service industries dominate the economy of the area, there is a wide spectrum of economic activity.

Situated within a region of high hurricane incidence (on the average, two hurricanes threaten the Louisiana coast every three years), the project area is highly vulnerable to overflow from the tidal surges which accompany hurricanes. The highest flood stage during the hurricane of 1915 was 5.5 feet at Golden Meadow, taken from a high-water mark. Should a hurricane similar to that of 1915 move through the area, damages of approximately \$10,962,000 (1995 prices) could be expected. Hurricane Juan (1985) was accompanied by flooding of 6.6 feet, as recorded on the Leeville gauge. Damages sustained during Hurricane Juan were \$35,000,000 and at current prices (1995), \$44,866,000. The flood duration was from two days to one week. Damages began at 3 feet, with significant damages at 4.5 feet. Should a major hurricane approaching the standard project hurricane in intensity move through the area, the entire project area would be submerged in

¹ Reflects \$386,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$5,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

the tidal surge, and monetary damages would likely amount to \$86,811,000 (1995 prices). This damage would include minor crop losses, but the bulk of the damage would consist of physical damage to residential, commercial, and industrial establishments. Residential and commercial facilities are valued at \$52,000,000 (1971 prices), excluding contents, plus \$3,500,000 (1971 prices), or \$207,713,000 (1995 price levels). Average annual damages with the project are negligible (zero), while without the project they are \$14,947,000 (1995 price levels). Flood damages prevented on future developments were determined by projecting future damages at rates equal to the projected population growth and bringing them back to present value by applying a discount rate of 3-1/4 percent. Present values were then amortized for the life of the project to obtain average annual benefits on future damages prevented. The relationship between depth of flooding and percent damage of structures and contents was derived from detailed studies of flood damages in the coastal area of Louisiana for four hurricanes, Carla (1961), Hilda (1964), Betsy (1965) and Camille (1969). These in-depth studies were made for flood insurance rate studies conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Federal Insurance Administration.

Lafourche Parish has been determined to be an area of "substantial and persistent" unemployment.

The project will provide protection against flooding from hurricanes having a frequency of occurrence of once in 100 years. The average annual benefits are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$ 3,559,000
Area Redevelopment	24,000
Total	\$ 3,583,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Complete Section D - South, 3 rd Lift and D-North 2 nd Lift	\$ 536,000
Complete Mitigation 2nd Lift	472,000
Surveys and Layouts	32,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	250,000
Supervision and Administration	210,000
Total	\$ 1,500,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Flood Control Act of 1965, the Non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including borrow and dredged material disposal areas (as applicable).	\$ 4,973,000	\$
Accomplish alterations to roads, pipelines, cables, wharves, oil wells, and any other facilities necessary for construction of the project.	\$ 7,966,000	
Pay 30 percent of the total project cost, to include the items listed above and a cash contribution or equivalent work specifically undertaken as an integral part of the project after authorization and in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers.	\$22,061,000	
Bear all cost of operation and maintenance including replacements.		219,000
Total Non-Federal Cost	\$35,000,000	\$ 219,000

The non-Federal sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

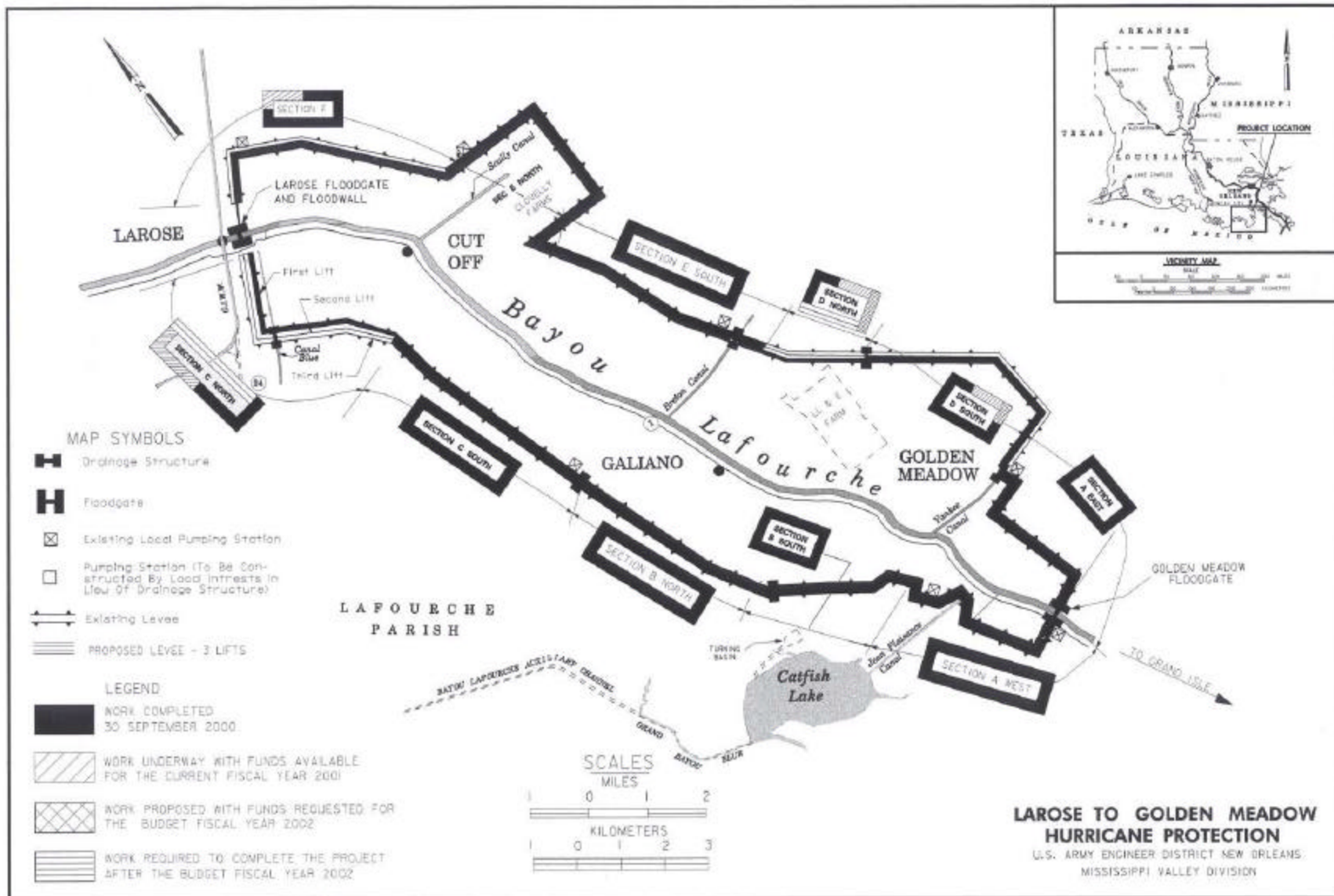
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Assurances covering all requirements of local cooperation were received from the South Lafourche Levee District and accepted on behalf of the United States on 29 August 1973. The South Lafourche Levee District has requested and received funds from the State of Louisiana for rights-of-way acquisition and relocations required to support construction work. In addition to lands and damages and relocations, the South Lafourche Levee District has accomplished levee construction, pumping station and lateral levee construction, and administrative/operating work.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$81,000,000 is an increase of \$1,000,000 from the last estimate presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following item:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$1,000,000
Total	\$1,000,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The Final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on 13 May 1974. A draft supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement covering the revised levee alignments, previously unidentified wetland impacts, and necessary mitigation, was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 20 July 1984, and the final supplement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 1 March 1985. An Environmental Assessment covering the revised levee alignment for Section D-North was distributed for review on 3 December 1990, and a Finding of No Significant Impact for the revised alignment was signed on 8 March 1991.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1967, and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1972.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: New Orleans to Venice, Louisiana (Hurricane Protection)(Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in Plaquemines Parish, along the east bank of the Mississippi River from Phoenix, Louisiana, approximately 28 miles southeast of New Orleans, Louisiana to Bohemia, Louisiana and from St. Jude, Louisiana, on the west bank approximately 39 miles southeast of New Orleans, Louisiana to Venice, Louisiana.

DESCRIPTION: The recommended plan on the west side of the Mississippi River consists of enlarging approximately 3 miles of existing back levee between St. Jude and City Price, Louisiana; enlarging approximately 13 miles of existing back levee between City Price and Tropical Bend, Louisiana (Reach "A") and installing two 54-inch flap-gated corrugated metal culverts; enlarging approximately 12 miles of existing back levee between Tropical Bend and Fort Jackson, Louisiana (Reach "B-1") and constructing a floodgate at Empire, Louisiana; enlarging approximately 9 miles of existing back levee between Fort Jackson and Venice, Louisiana (Reach "B-2"); and enlarging approximately 34 miles of existing Mississippi River levee from Mile 10 to Mile 44 above Head of Passes (West Bank River Levee). On the east side of the Mississippi River, the recommended plan consists of enlarging approximately 16 miles of existing back levee between Phoenix, and Bohemia, Louisiana (Reach "C") and installing ten flap-gated culverts. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Flood Control Act of 1962.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 4.8 to 1 at 2-7/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 2.4 to 1 at 2-7/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 2.4 to 1 at 2-7/8 percent (FY 1964).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available evaluation approved in February 1972 at 1971 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA		ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS: (1 January 2001)	PERCENT COMPLETE	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost	\$173,000,000		St. Jude to City Price	60	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	74,000,000 ¹		Reach "A" - City Price to Tropical Bend	99	Being determined
Cash Contribution	\$29,333,000		Reach "B-1" - Tropical Bend to Fort Jackson	92	Being determined
Other	44,667,000		Reach "B-2" - Fort Jackson to Venice	99	Being determined
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$247,000,000 ¹		Reach "C"-Phoenix to Bohemia	90	Being determined
			West Bank River Levee	60	Being determined
Allocations to 30 September 2000	145,228,000		Entire Project	80	Being determined
Conference Allowance for Fiscal Year 2001	1,800,000				
Allocation for Fiscal Year 2001	1,508,000 ²				
Allocation through Fiscal Year 2001	146,736,000	85	Each reach, when complete, will provide interim protection from flooding.		
Allocation Requested for Fiscal Year 2002	2,000,000	86			
Programmed Balance to Complete After Fiscal Year 2002	\$ 24,264,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After Fiscal Year 2002	\$ 0				

¹ Cost does not include \$505,000 Non-Federal work authorized by the Post Authorization Change Report for St. Jude to City Price Levee Enlargement, approved on 6 March 1992.

² Reflects \$288,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$4,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

PHYSICAL DATA

Reach	Levees and Floodwalls	Drainage Structure
St. Jude to City Price	Enlarge approximately 3 miles	None
"A" - City Price to Tropical Bend	Enlarge approximately 13 miles	Two 54" flap-gated corrugated metal culverts.
"B-1" - Tropical Bend to Fort Jackson	Enlarge approximately 12 miles	Floodgate at Empire
"B-2" - Fort Jackson to Venice	Enlarge approximately 9 miles	None
"C" - Phoenix to Bohemia	Enlarge approximately 16 miles	Ten flap-gated culverts
West Bank River Levee	Enlarge approximately 34 miles of levee on the Mississippi River west bank from Mile 10 to Mile 44 above Head of Passes.	None

JUSTIFICATION: The project will provide protection from hurricane tidal overflow to a major part of the developed and inhabited area along the Mississippi River delta. Approximately seventy-five percent of the population and seventy percent of the improved lands within the delta are contained in the project area. Hurricanes in the past have caused overtopping of the existing protective works, resulting in extensive damage to structures, industries, other urban and rural developments, crops, and livestock. Evacuation of inhabitants has been required frequently. The most recent storm causing extensive damages, Hurricane Camille, occurred on 17 August 1969. Severe damages were sustained in Reaches B-1 and B-2 (Empire to Venice), and somewhat lesser damages were sustained in Reach A (Port Sulphur to Empire). Estimated flood damages sustained in the project area due to hurricanes are as follows:

Year of Hurricane	Actual Damages Sustained	Damages at Present Value and Conditions of Development
September 1915	\$ 2,325,000	\$159,880,000
September 1956 (Flossy)	1,709,000	15,572,000
September 1957 (Esther)	1,180,000	10,873,000
September 1965 (Betsy)	45,500,000	307,544,000
August 1969 (Camille)	62,500,000	301,235,000
October 1985 (Juan)	46,000,000	68,192,000

The present value and type of property subject to flood damages are as follows:

	Flood of Record	Protection by Authorized Works Against Design Flood
Number of Acres:		
Agriculture or undeveloped	11,800	11,800
Residential	2,500	2,500
Commercial	600	600
Marshland	0	0
Total	14,900	14,900
Value of Lands and Improvements:		
Lands	\$216,300,000	\$216,300,000
Improvements	\$436,000,000	\$436,000,000
Total	\$652,300,000	\$652,300,000

The back levees are designed for protection against hurricane-generated stages of 100-year frequency. The maximum flood of record on the east side of the Mississippi River occurred in September 1965 (Betsy). On the west side, the maximum flood occurred in August 1969 (Camille). The damages from Hurricane Betsy were \$45,500,000 in 1965 (\$307,544,000 present). The damages from Hurricane Camille were \$62,500,000 in 1969 (\$301,235,000 present).

The duration of flooding within the project area lasted from about three days to several weeks. The most recent flood event was Hurricane Juan in October 1985.

Benefits from the project consist of reduction of flood damage from hurricane tidal overflow caused by overtopping of the existing back levees and land intensification. The average annual benefits are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$ 14,986,000
Mitigation	13,000
Total	\$ 14,999,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Reach A	
Lands and Damages	\$ 3,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	100,000
Subtotal	\$ 103,000
Reach B-1	
Lands and Damages	\$ 8,000
Complete Foreshore Dikes at Empire	81,000
Surveys and Layouts	19,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	50,000
Supervision and Administration	88,000
Subtotal	\$ 246,000
Reach B-2	
Lands and Damages	\$ 5,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	100,000
Subtotal	\$ 105,000
West Bank River Levees	
Lands and Damages	\$ 5,000
Continue Station 1313+77 - 1793+08, 2 nd Enlargement	1,193,000
Initiate Station 764-1313+77, 2 nd Enlargement	100,000
Surveys and Layouts	20,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	58,000
Supervision and Administration	170,000
Subtotal	\$1,546,000
Total	\$2,000,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Flood Control Act of 1962, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Cost
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way including borrow and dredge material disposal areas.	\$ 8,915,000	\$
Accomplish alterations to roads, pipelines, cables, wharves, oil wells, and any other facilities necessary for construction of the project.	5,698,000	
Pay 30 percent of the total project cost, to include the items listed above and a cash contribution or equivalent work specifically undertaken as an integral part of the project after authorization and in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers.	59,387,000	
Bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement.		857,500
Subtotal Non-Federal Costs	\$74,000,000	\$ 857,500
Bear all of the costs of the construction of the St. Jude to City Price, LA levee enlargement in excess of the cost of the Federal Plan.	505,000	
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$74,505,000	\$ 857,500

The Non-Federal sponsor has agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

In addition, prior to project authorization, local interests expended in excess of \$3,761,000 between 1 April 1926 and 31 December 1959, in the Mississippi River delta area below New Orleans for levees and interior drainage facilities to provide protection against inundation from storm tides.

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: Assurances of local cooperation for Reaches A, B-1, B-2, and C furnished by the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council were accepted on behalf of the United States on 14 April 1965. Supplemental assurances covering provisions of the Uniform Relocations Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, furnished by the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council were accepted on behalf of the United States on 20 June 1973. The local sponsor, on 29 December 1987, provided the supplemental assurances of local cooperation for the West Bank River Levee. These assurances were accepted on 28 January 1988. Supplemental assurances of local cooperation for the St. Jude to City Price, Louisiana, levee enlargement were furnished by the Plaquemines Parish Government on 21 December 1992 and were accepted on 18 February 1993.

Local interests have constructed the first and second lifts of Reach C. Based on more detailed planning of construction, a third and fourth lift are required to raise the existing levee to project grade. Credit for equivalent work in lieu of a cash contribution is given upon evaluation of the construction. Local interests have been providing their required cash contributions on schedule to maintain their proportionate share of the project costs.

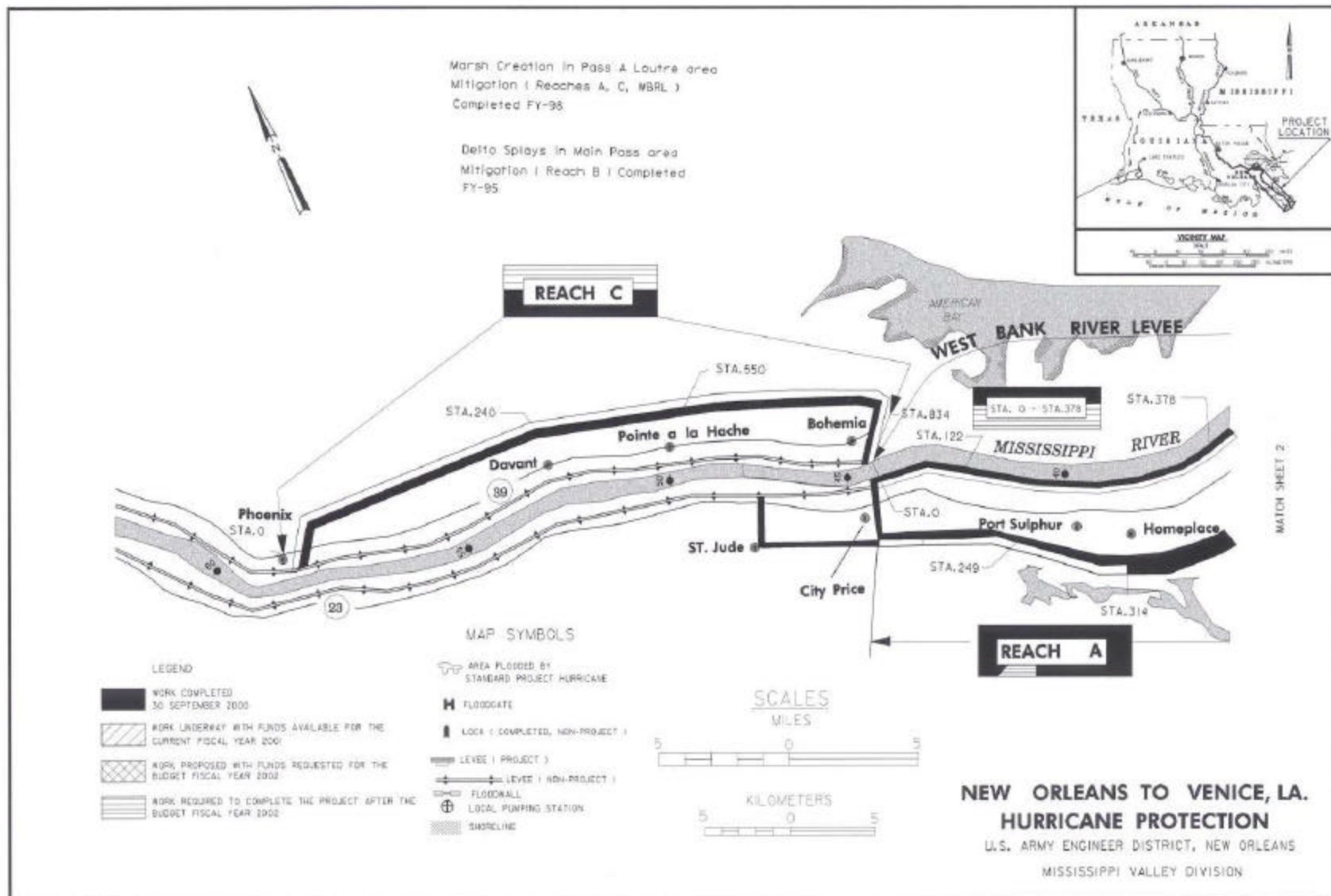
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATE: The current Federal cost estimate of \$173,000,000 is the same as the last presented to Congress (FY 2001).

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on 24 January 1975; however, during subsequent review, it became apparent that the final Environmental Impact Statement was deficient. A draft Environmental Impact Statement supplement was submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency on 23 March 1984, and the final Environmental Impact Statement supplement with a Section 404 evaluation was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 12 April 1985. A draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Supplement II) for work on the West Bank River Levee was submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency on 5 August 1987, and the final was submitted on 4 December 1987.

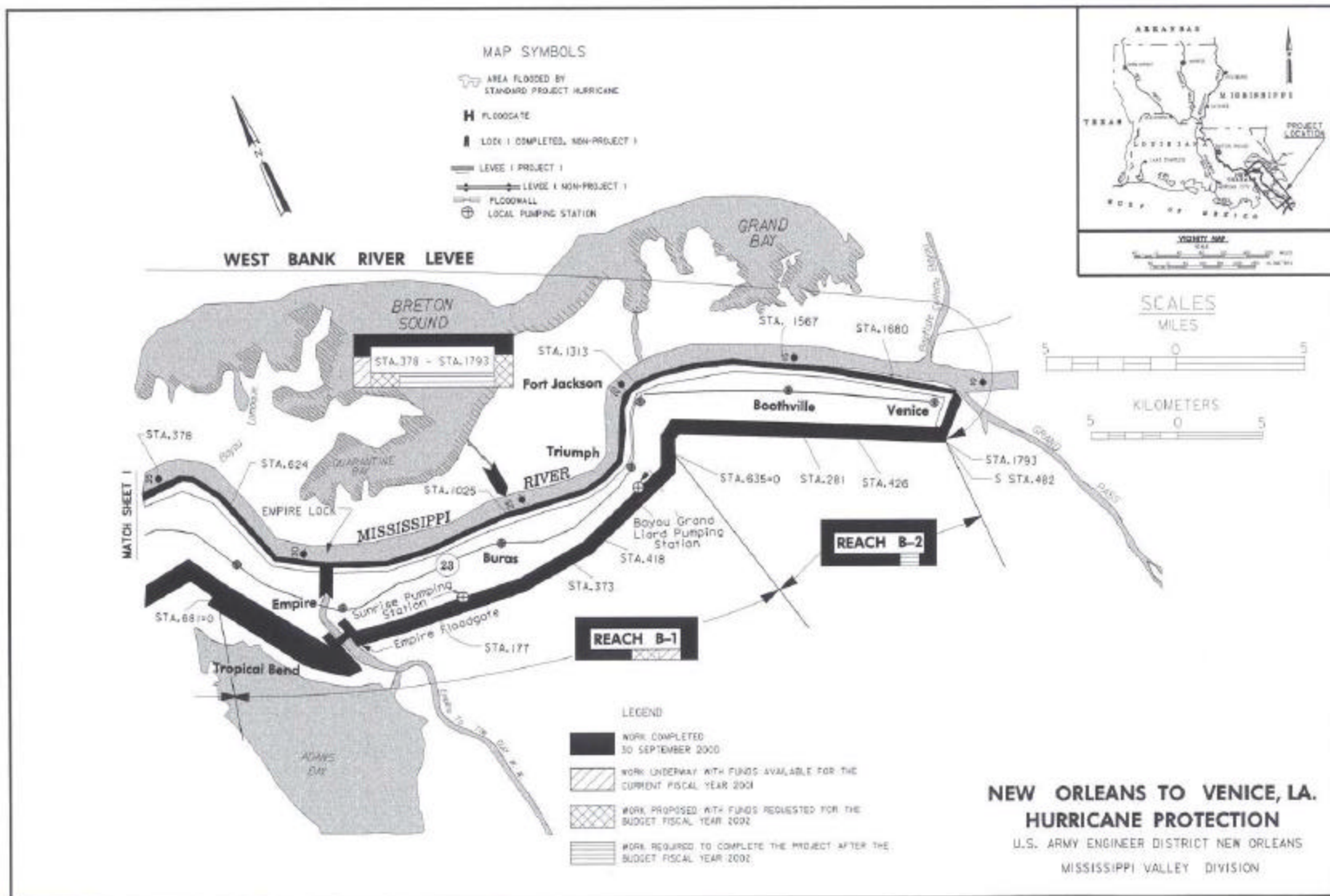
OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1963 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1964.

The project will impact approximately 3,000 acres of habitat (not including shallow open water). Of the 3,000 acres, 1,103 acres will be mitigated. A mitigation plan has been developed for Reach B that will produce new marsh in the Delta National Wildlife Refuge using delta-splays. Five crevasses in the bank at Main Pass are required for Reach B and have been constructed. A Supplemental Mitigation Plan has been developed to readdress impacts on Reach A and also determine mitigation requirements for Reach C and the West Bank River Levee. Approval of this Supplemental Mitigation Report was received in 1996. This supplemental plan, consisting of creating and preserving marsh, was constructed in 1997.

At the request of Plaquemines Parish, a Post Authorization Change report was prepared to incorporate the area from St. Jude to City Price (an additional 3.3 miles of levee protection) into the project. This area is adjacent to the upstream end of Reach A. Costs for this work are 100 percent non-Federal. Plaquemines Parish wants to include this reach so that flood insurance can be obtained by residents and industry in the area. The lateral levee at City Price, which is currently the upstream terminus of Reach A, will not be constructed. The savings achieved by not constructing the lateral levee and its related relocations will be creditable to the local sponsor. The Post Authorization Change report was submitted to Lower Mississippi Valley Division on 5 February 1992, and was approved 6 March 1992. Proposed supplemental assurances were approved on 10 July 1992. Plaquemines Parish Government executed the supplemental assurances on 21 December 1992 and they were accepted on 18 February 1993.



SHEET 1 OF 2



SHEET 2 OF 2

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Local Protection (Urban Flood Control)

PROJECT: Southeast Louisiana, Louisiana (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in the urban areas of Jefferson, Orleans and St. Tammany parishes in southeast Louisiana. These areas make up the three major urban centers of the New Orleans Metropolitan Statistical Area.

DESCRIPTION: Programmed work includes canal improvements, removal of canal obstructions, and increased pumping capacities in Jefferson and Orleans Parishes. Channel improvement on Mile Branch near Covington, Louisiana, in St. Tammany Parish is unprogrammed.

AUTHORIZATION: Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1996 (Section 108), and the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 and 1999 (Section 533).

REMAINING BENEFIT - REMAINING COST RATIO: 6.5 to 1 at 7 5/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 2.5 to 1 at 8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT - COST RATIO: 2.5 to 1 at 8 percent (FY 1996).

BASIS OF BENEFIT - COST RATIO: Benefits are based on the Jefferson and Orleans Parishes, Louisiana, Urban Flood Control and Water Quality Management reconnaissance study dated July 1992 at October 1991 price levels and the Tangipahoa, Tchefuncte, and Tickfaw Rivers reconnaissance study dated June 1991 at October 1990 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$450,000,000		Jefferson Parish	52	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		155,000,000		Orleans Parish	25	Being determined
Cash Contribution	69,762,000			St. Tammany Parish		Indefinite
Other	85,238,000					
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$605,000,000		PHYSICAL DATA		
Allocations to 30 September 2000		175,243,000		Channel Improvement: 7 miles		
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		69,000,000		Pumping Stations Modifications: 6		
Allocation for FY 2001		57,824,000	¹	New Pump Stations: 2		
Allocations through FY 2001		233,067,000	52			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		51,908,000	63			
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		116,987,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		\$ 48,038,000				

¹ Reflects \$11,040,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$136,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: Jefferson, Orleans, and St. Tammany parishes are located in southeast Louisiana. They make up the three major urban centers of the New Orleans Metropolitan Statistical Area. Jefferson Parish has a population of 450,000 (1990). Orleans Parish and the City of New Orleans have coincident boundaries and a population of 500,000 (1990). Jefferson and Orleans Parishes are located in the deltaic plain of the Mississippi River, within the coastal zone of Louisiana. St. Tammany Parish, on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, is developing rapidly with a population of 143,000 in 1990, a 30-percent increase since 1980.

Jefferson and Orleans Parishes are bisected by the Mississippi River, creating an east and a west bank area. Generally, the areas near the Mississippi River are above sea level. However, ground elevations decrease with distance from the river and some areas within the levee systems have elevations of as much as nine feet below sea level. Most of the developed areas are protected by levee systems from river and hurricane flooding and drained by pumps which discharge primarily into estuarine water bodies such as Lake Pontchartrain, Barataria Bay, and Lake Borgne.

The leveed areas in Jefferson Parish are divided into three hydrologically distinct basins (East Bank, West Bank - East of Harvey Canal, and West Bank - West of Harvey Canal) that are further subdivided into many sub-basins by natural and man-made barriers. These basins are webbed with canals that terminate at pumping stations. The east bank includes the cities of Kenner and Harahan and unincorporated Metairie. The west bank includes the cities of Westwego and Gretna and the unincorporated communities of Avondale, Bridge City, Marrero, Harvey, Terrytown, and Lafitte.

Orleans Parish is divided into many sub-basins by natural and man-made barriers. These basins are also webbed with canals that terminate at pumping stations. The City of New Orleans makes up an east bank and a west bank basin. The west bank community is commonly referred to as Algiers.

St. Tammany Parish includes the cities of Covington, Slidell, Mandeville, Madisonville, Lacombe, Abita Springs, and other smaller communities. The parish is characterized by gently rolling hills which become flatter in the south near Lake Pontchartrain. A narrow bank of deltaic plain extends along the shore of the lake. Elevations range from 200 feet in the north to near sea level at the lake. The parish is drained by numerous watersheds of varying size. The Pearl River drains an area along the east side of the parish, and backwater flooding from the river occurs in the southeast near Slidell. The remainder of the parish is drained by the Tchefuncte River, Bayou Lacombe, Bayou Bonfouca, and numerous smaller watersheds. Rapid growth, primarily in the southern portion of the parish, has increased rainfall runoff and flooding. The area along the north shore of the lake, including portions of Slidell, Mandeville, Madisonville, and Lacombe, are also subject to flooding from hurricane surges.

Approximately 30 percent of the state's population and 40 percent of the state's economy reside in the three affected parishes which have suffered great flooding losses. Local interests have made substantial improvement to the existing flood control system but are unable to address the major flooding events that continue to plague the Southeast Louisiana area. Flood damages since 1979 are in the billions of dollars. In the extreme rainfall event that occurred in May 1995, more than 24 inches of rain fell into the basin in less than 24 hours. Damages from this one event were approximately \$1.5 billion. The Federal expenditures for this damage recovery are expected to exceed \$500 million. The average annual benefits, all flood control, are \$48,007,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Jefferson Parish	
Lands and Damages	\$ 52,000
Initiate:	
Two Mile PH II	1,091,000
Soniat W Nap Lynette	1,998,000
Gardere PH II	5,220,000
Justice/Oil Co.	3,896,000
Elmwood at W Esp	660,000
Elmwood at Kawanee	730,000
Continue:	
Soniat-W Nap - Vets	1,254,000
Two Mile PH II	690,000
Suburban @ I-10	2,678,000
Suburban PS #2	4,356,000
Complete:	
Swift/Canal A	2,656,000
Suburban @ W Esp	442,000
Whitney Barataria	2,244,000
Elmwood P.S. #3	1,886,000
Surveys and Layouts	22,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	300,000
Supervision and Administration	1,500,000
Subtotal	\$31,675,000
Orleans Parish	
Lands and Damages	\$ 20,000
Continue:	
Dwyer Canal Discharge	500,000
Hollygrove PH I	2,464,000
Claiborne, Jena -- LA	4,480,000
Dwyer PS	2,000,000
Pritchard PS	1,144,000
Hollygrove PH II	7,048,000
Surveys and Layouts	77,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	1,000,000
Supervision and Administration	1,500,000
Subtotal	\$20,233,000
Total	\$51,908,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including borrow and dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 11,844,000	\$
Accomplish alterations to roads, pipelines, cables, wharves, oil wells, and any other facilities necessary for construction of the project.	\$ 28,029,000	
Bear 25 percent of the total project cost, to include the items listed above and a cash contribution or equivalent work specifically undertaken as an integral part of the project subsequent to the reports cited in the authorizing language.	\$115,127,000	
Bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacements of all features of the project		1,546,000
Total Non-Federal Cost	\$155,000,000	\$1,546,000

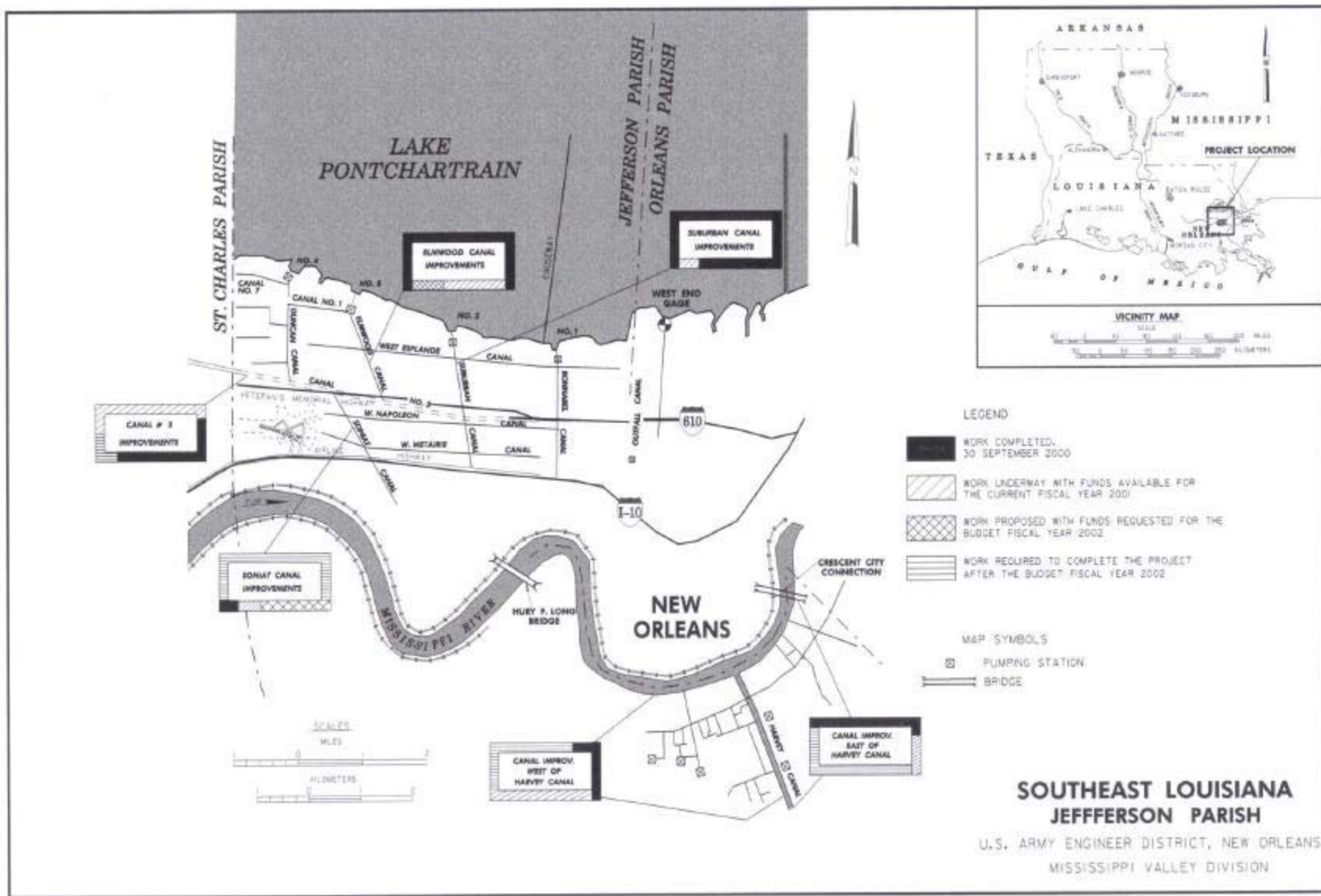
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The Project Cooperation Agreements between the Federal Government and Jefferson and Orleans Parishes were executed on January 16, 1997, and January 23, 1997, respectively. The Project Cooperation Agreement for the authorized work in St. Tammany Parish is currently unscheduled. Local interests have accomplished significant work compatible and integral to the project. Actual credit for equivalent work in lieu of cash contributions will be given subject to technical evaluations and audit.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$450,000,000 is an increase of \$51,000,000 from the latest estimate of \$399,000,000 presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items:

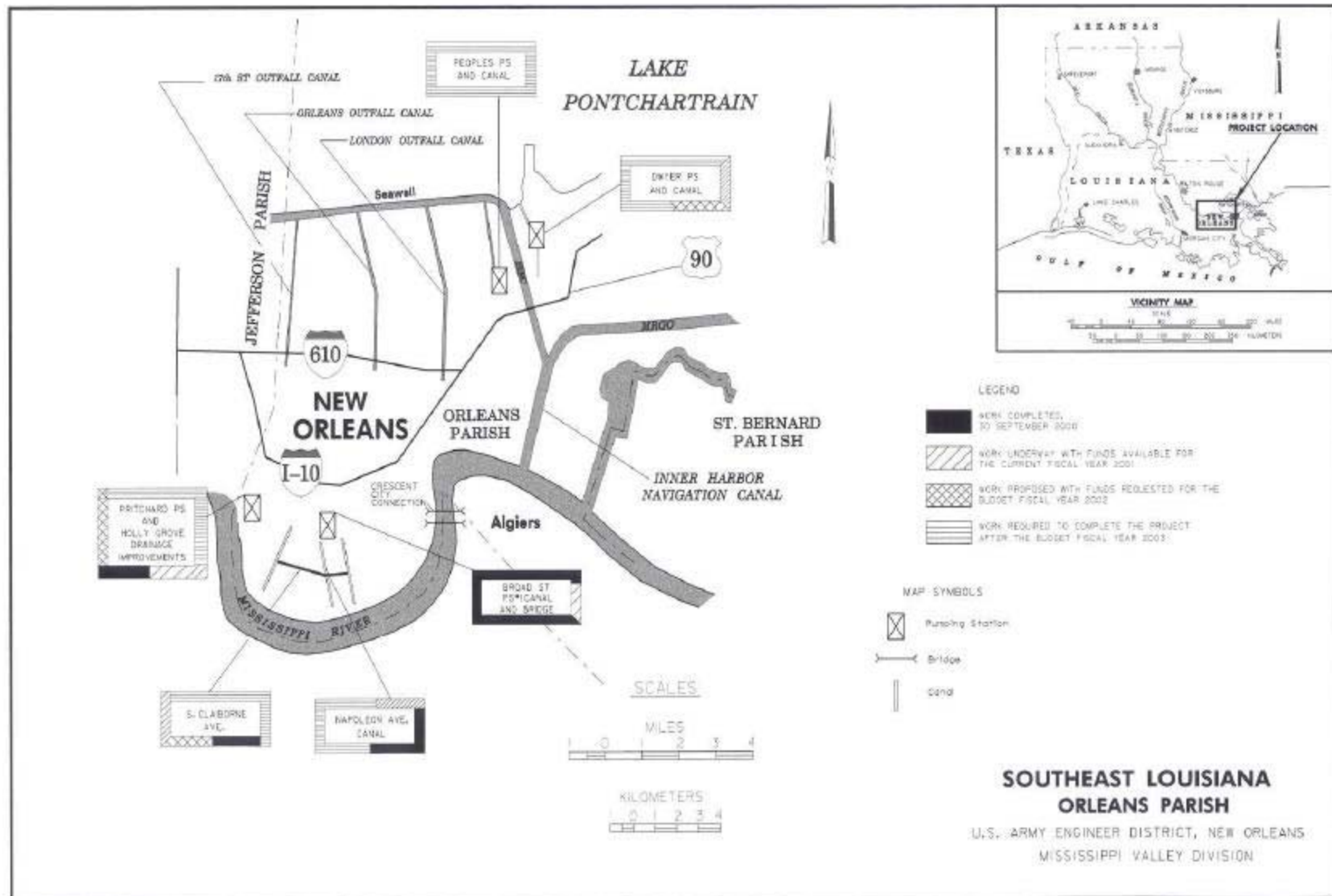
Item	Amount
Design Changes	\$ 51,000,000
Total	\$ 51,000,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: All environmental documentation associated with the work planned in Jefferson and Orleans Parishes has been completed. The environmental documentation for work in St. Tammany Parish will be completed prior to initiation of construction.

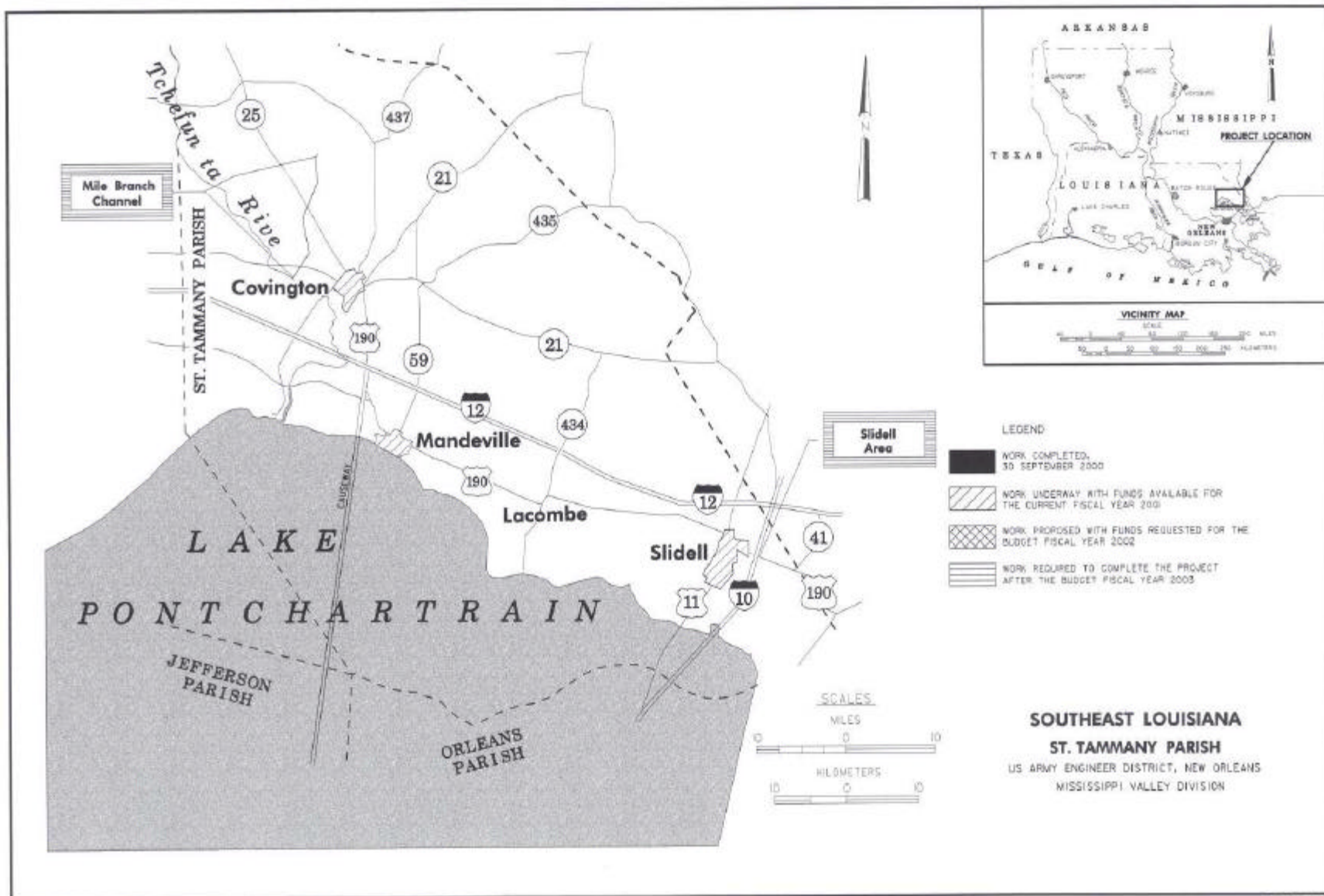
OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate engineering, design and construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1996. The total estimated cost for the work described in the reports cited in the authorizing language is \$537,000,000. Construction funds for St. Tammany Parish are not programmed for lack of an approved Technical Report. The City of Slidell has indicated its intent to act as local sponsor for a project within the city limits. A Technical Report is being prepared with completion scheduled for August 2001.



SHEET 1 OF 1



SHEET 2 OF 3



SHEET 3 OF 3

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: West Bank Vicinity, of New Orleans, LA (Hurricane Protection) (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located along the west bank of the Mississippi River in the Vicinity of New Orleans in Jefferson, Orleans and Plaquemines Parishes.

DESCRIPTION: The recommended plan consists of new and enlarged levees along the permitted alignment which generally extends from the St. Charles/Jefferson Parish boundary line east along the existing Lake Cataouatche Levee to the Westwego/Bayou Segnette area, from the Westwego area along the existing V-levee alignment to the vicinity of the old Estelle Pumping Station and along the existing Harvey Canal-Bayou Barataria Levee tying into the floodwall at the Cousins Pump Station, then from the pump station to the navigable sector floodgate complex which is to be constructed in the Harvey Canal near the Cousins Pumping Station. Floodwalls will be used along the levee alignment mentioned above when tying into pumping stations and when land constraints dictate. The plan also provides for the construction of a navigable floodgate in the Harvey Canal just south of Lapalco Boulevard, and the construction of floodwalls along the east bank of the Harvey Canal generally along Peters Road south of Lapalco Boulevard. The existing levees adjacent to Algiers and Hero Canals will be raised, and the levee along the north bank of the Hero Canal will include a wave berm. Mitigation of significant environmental losses to bottomland hardwood and cypress swamp will be accomplished by acquisition of 1,312 acres of high quality wooded lands including wetlands and implementation of measures designed to primarily improve habitat quality. Deferred construction to address future changes in flood stages due to regional subsidence and sea level rise is unprogrammed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Acts of 1986 and 1996.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 5.2 to 1 at 7 1/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 3.8 to 1 at 7 1/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 3.8 to 1 at 7 1/8 percent.

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the latest available economic analysis provided in the West Bank - East of Harvey Canal Feasibility Report approved in September 1994, updated to October 1998 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$200,000,000		Westwego to Harvey	65	Being determined
Programmed Construction	\$190,830,000			West of Algiers Canal	0	Being determined
Unprogrammed Construction	9,170,000			East of Algiers Canal	0	Being determined
				Lake Cataouatche	0	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		108,000,000		Entire Project	23	Being determined ¹
Programmed Construction	\$103,062,000					
Cash Contribution	\$31,428,000			PHYSICAL DATA		
Other	71,634,000			Westwego to Harvey Canal Area		
Estimated Non-Federal Cost				Construct approximately 22 miles of levee and 2 miles of floodwall.		
Unprogrammed Construction	\$ 4,938,000			West of Algiers Canal Area		
Cash Contribution	\$ 4,938,000			Construct approximately 11 miles of levee and 5 miles of floodwalls.		
Other	0			Construct a sector floodgate in the Harvey Canal		
Total Estimated Programmed Construction Cost		293,892,000		Increase capacity of the Cousins Pumping Station and the discharge channel by 1000 cfs.		
Total Estimated Unprogrammed Construction Cost		14,108,000		East of Algiers Canal Area		
Total Estimated Project Cost		308,000,000		Construct approximately 14 miles of levee and about 1/2 mile of Floodwall.		
Allocations to 30 September 2000		53,884,000		Lake Cataouatche Area		
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		8,065,000		Construct approximately 10 miles of levee and 2.5 miles of floodwall.		
Allocations for FY 2001		7,959,000	²			
Allocations through FY 2001		61,843,000	31			
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		12,000,000	37			
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		\$116,987,000				
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		\$ 9,170,000				

¹ Deferred construction to address future changes in flood stages due to regional subsidence and sea level rise is assumed to occur in 2021.

² Reflects \$1,290,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$1,200,000 reprogrammed to the project, and \$16,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: The project area is generally bounded by the St. Charles/Jefferson Parish line to the west, the Mississippi River to north and east, and Barataria Bay and Lake Salvador to the south. Tidal waters can be carried into the project area through Lakes Cataouatche, Salvador and Barataria Bay which connect to the Gulf of Mexico through Barataria Bay, and into Bayou Segnette, Harvey Canal and Algiers Canal. Fresh water comes into the area from the Mississippi River via the Harvey and Algiers Locks, direct rainfall, and pumpage from leveed areas.

Several hurricanes and tropical storms have passed through or near the project area, including the following major storms: the 1915 hurricane, the 1947 hurricane, and Hurricanes Flossy (1956), Hilda (1964), Betsy (1965), Carmen (1974), Babe (1977), Bob (1979), Danny (1985), Juan (1985), Andrew (1992), and Frances (1998). Hurricane Flossy brought torrential rains and tidal flooding to the project area, with nearby areas recording 16.7 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Hurricane Hilda raised water levels at Barataria and Lafitte to 3.6 and 4.04 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum, respectively. Hurricanes Betsy and Carmen also caused flooding to some parts of the project area. Hurricane Juan, generally characteristic of a storm event of approximately 25 years, broke high water records throughout the area, with stages in the Harvey Canal estimated to be the equivalent of a 60-year event. On the west bank, three local levees were breached and several subdivisions were flooded by tidal inundation and the long duration of the high stages. Extensive flooding occurred west of the Harvey Canal. The total precipitation from Hurricane Juan ranged from 8 to 12 inches over the project area. This storm clearly illustrated that the present local levee system is unable to provide protection against a tidal surge. The quick action and massive flood fighting efforts by the West Jefferson Levee District, the Parish of Jefferson, the National Guard, and thousands of volunteers prevented flooding of potentially catastrophic proportions. The project will provide Standard Project Hurricane (SPH) (about a 500-year event) protection to approximately 77,908 acres of mostly urban land with a population of 201,000 (1990 census). The average annual benefits, all flood control, are \$71,199,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Westwego to Harvey Canal Area

Initiate:

New WEGO Pump Sta to Orleans Village 2 nd Lift	\$ 100,000
Reach 3 Structures (MTK/Ames/Oak Cove F/W)	1,000,000

Complete:

Estelle Pump Sta F/Q	629,000
Surveys and Layouts	30,000
Lands and Damages	10,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	200,000
Supervision and Administration	350,000
Subtotal	\$ 2,319,000

West of Algiers Canal Area

Initiate:

Sector Gate (Harvey Canal) \$3,000,000

Initiate and Complete:

Algiers Lock to Belle Chasse Hwy. W. 1st Lift 408,000

Continue:

Cousins P/S DischChannel/FW/Culvert 3,042,000

Cousins Pump Sta. Exp. & Front Prot 1,103,000

Surveys & Layouts 30,000

Lands and Damages 10,000

Planning, Engineering and Design 600,000

Supervision and Administration 637,000

Subtotal \$8,830,000

East of Algiers Canal Area

Initiate and Complete:

Belle Chasse Hwy to Algiers Lk, E, 1st Lift \$ 100,000

Complete:

Hero Lv/Belle Chasse Hwy E, 1st Lift 190,000

Surveys & Layouts 5,000

Lands and Damages 5,000

Planning, Engineering and Design 30,000

Supervision and Administration 195,000

Subtotal \$ 525,000

Lake Cataouatche Area

Initiate:

Lk Cataouatche P/S to Segnette St Park \$ 110,000

Surveys & Layouts 5,000

Lands and Damages 11,000

Planning, Engineering and Design 50,000

Supervision and Administration 150,000

Subtotal \$ 326,000

Total \$ 12,000,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662), the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated material disposal areas.	\$ 25,409,000	\$
Accomplish all alterations and relocations to utilities and facilities (other than railroad bridges) necessary for construction of the project.	12,427,000	
Pay 35 percent of the cost allocated to hurricane protection. Funds provided by non-Federal interests for the interim hurricane protection may be considered beneficial expenditures and may be credited as a part of the non-Federal contribution of the project pursuant to the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.	70,164,000	
Bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of all features of hurricane protection facilities.		330,400
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$108,000,000	\$ 330,400

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: A Project Cooperation Agreement between the West Jefferson Levee District, previous local sponsor for the project, and the Federal Government was executed on 18 December 1990. Subsequent Memorandum of Agreement between the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LADOTD) and the Federal Government, dated 16 May 1995, designated LADOTD as the project local sponsor. An amended Project Cooperation Agreement between LADOTD and the Federal Government was required for the east and west of the Algiers Canal and Lake Cataouatche area. The amended Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed 26 April 1999.

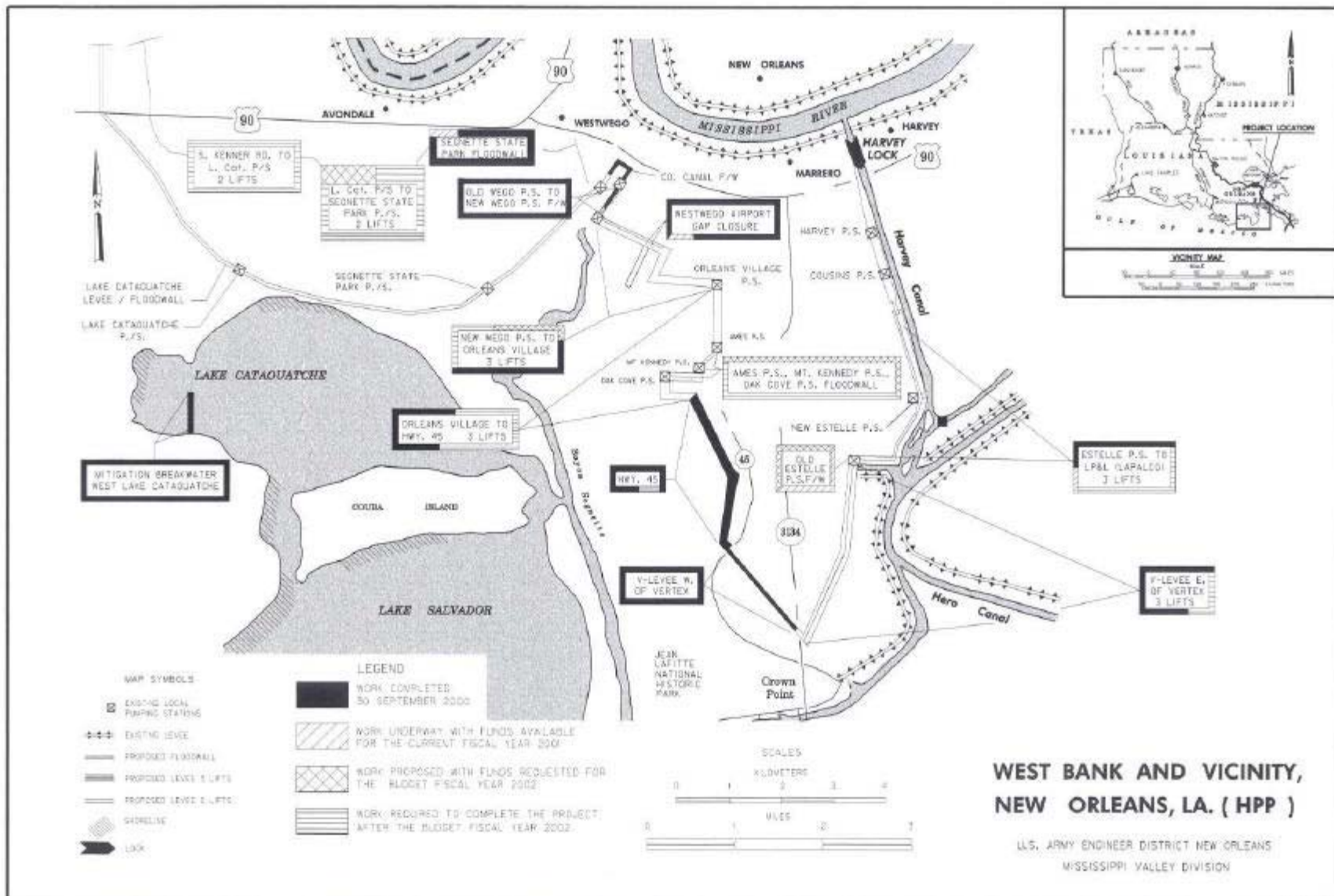
Local interests have accomplished engineering and design work and constructed numerous reaches of levee. Specifically, about \$21,400,000 has been recommended in tentative credit to local interests for work accomplished or to be accomplished, subsequent to project authorization. Actual credit for equivalent work in lieu of cash contribution is given upon verification of engineering and design work and evaluation of the construction.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATE: The current Federal cost estimate of \$200,000,000 is an increase of \$1,000,000 from the latest estimate (\$199,000,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following item:

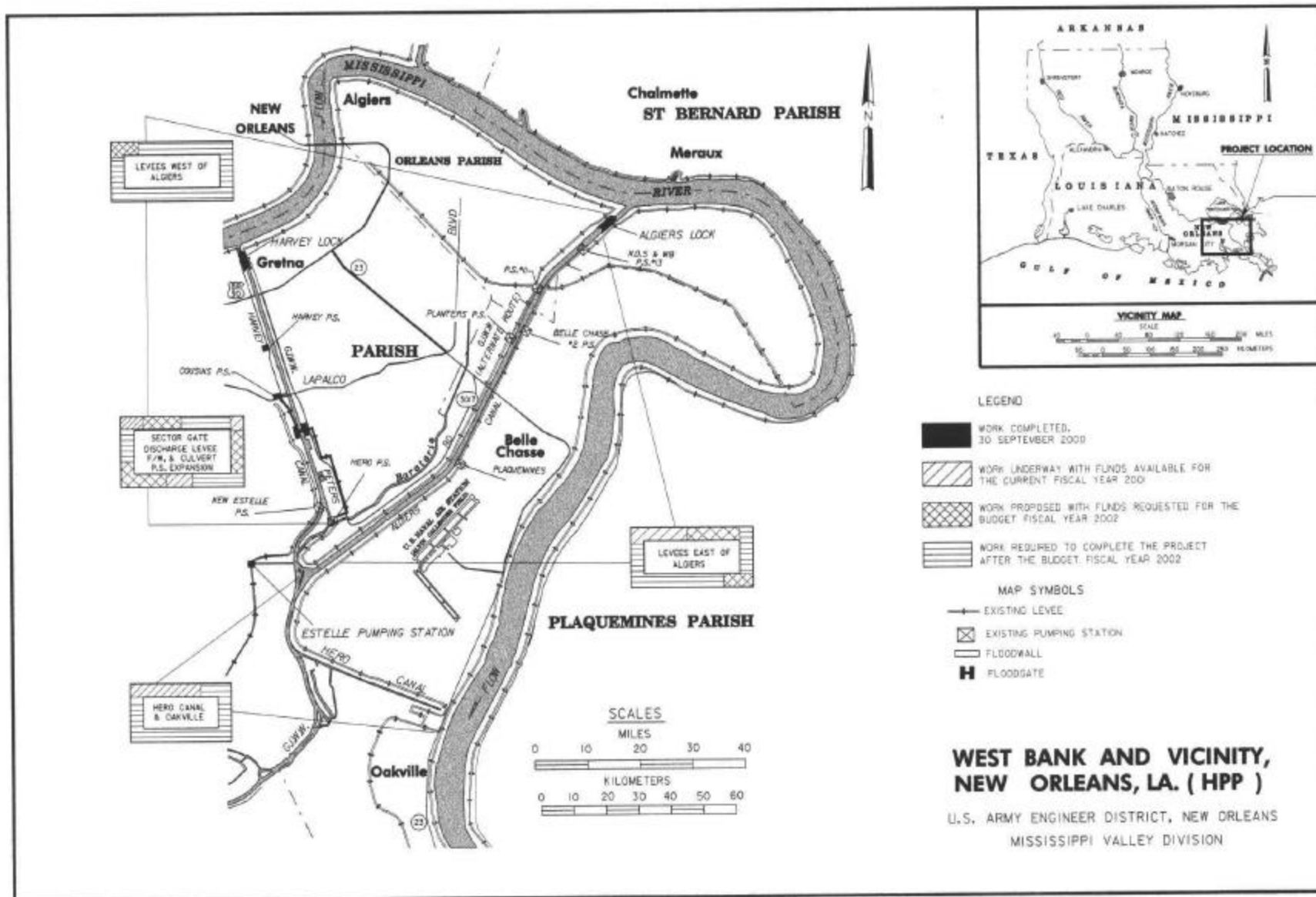
Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 1,000,000
Total	\$ 1,000,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The final Environmental Impact Statement Westwego Area was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on 23 October 1987. The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed 28 March 1989. Environmental Assessments to address refinements in project design were prepared on 23 February 1990, June 1991, March 1992 and August 1993. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed by the District Commander in each assessment. The final Environmental Impact Statement for the east and west of the Algiers Canal area was filed with Environmental Protection Agency on 30 September 1994. The ROD for East and West of Algiers Canal and Lake Cataouatche were signed on 28 September 1998.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design for the east and west of the Algiers Canal area were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1995, and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1997. Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design for the Westwego Area were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1988 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1990. Construction was initiated in March 1991. A post authorization change report to expand the scope of this project to include the Lake Cataouatche area was approved in December 1996 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1999.



1 OF 2



SHEET 2 OF 2

Mississippi Valley Division

New Orleans District

West Bank - Vicinity of New Orleans,
Louisiana (Hurricane Protection)

3 April 2001

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APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General - Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: Crookston, Minnesota (Continuing)

LOCATION: The city of Crookston is located on the Red Lake River in Polk County in northwestern Minnesota, about 25 miles east of the Minnesota - North Dakota border and about 85 miles south of the Canadian border.

DESCRIPTION: The proposed project consists of two downstream high-flow channels, levees providing protection from the 100-year flood events for the neighborhoods of Woods Addition, Thorndale and Riverside/Downtown, and flood plain management techniques for areas not protected by permanent levees. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-53).

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 2.1 to 1 at 6 7/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.5 to 1 at 6 7/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.6 to 1 at 6 7/8 percent (FY 2001).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are from the Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment for Local Flood Control, Crookston, Minnesota dated June 1997 at October 1996 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$7,020,000		Entire Project	11	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		3,780,000				
Cash Contribution	\$1,005,000			PHYSICAL DATA		
Other	2,775,000					
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$10,800,000		Permanent Levees		1.5 miles
				Channel Cutoffs		2
				Road Raise		1
Allocations to 30 September 2000		870,000				
Conference Amount for FY 2001		1,000,000				
Allocation for FY 2001		838,000 ¹				
Allocations through FY 2001		1,708,000	24			

¹ Reflects \$160,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage and \$2,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

Mississippi Valley Division

St. Paul District

Crookston, Minnesota

3 April 2001

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SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)

ACCUM
PCT OF EST
FED COST

Allocation Requested for FY 2002	2,000,000	53
Programmed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	3,312,000	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete after FY 2002	0	

JUSTIFICATION: About 800 Crookston residences are located in flood prone areas of the city. The 1950 flood inundated most of the flood prone properties. However, for subsequent floods in 1965, 1969, and 1979, the city of Crookston had erected levees that together with emergency flood fights prevented major damages to the flood prone residential areas. The local levees at Crookston were not constructed to permanent levee standards, and considerable deterioration has occurred since construction. There are six separable flood prone reaches in Crookston, and each reach is protected by a local levee, now in unreliable condition. The risk of failure of these levees during a large flood could cause catastrophic damages. The flood of April 1997 was the maximum flood of record, requiring a massive emergency flood fight to limit flood damages and prevent loss of life. It is expected that a 100-year flood event would result in damage in Crookston that would exceed \$15 million. The average annual benefits, all for flood control, are \$1,118,000.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount of \$2,000,000 will be applied as follows:

Complete Stage 1 Construction	\$ 500,000
Initiate Stage 2 Construction	1,160,000
Real Estate Activities	40,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	150,000
Supervision and Administration	150,000
Total	\$2,000,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsors must comply with the requirements listed below:

Requirements of Local Cooperation	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$2,475,000	\$ 0
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary for the construction of the project.	300,000	
Pay 5 percent of the costs allocated to flood control, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of flood control facilities.	1,005,000	28,700
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$3,780,000	\$28,700

The non-Federal sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

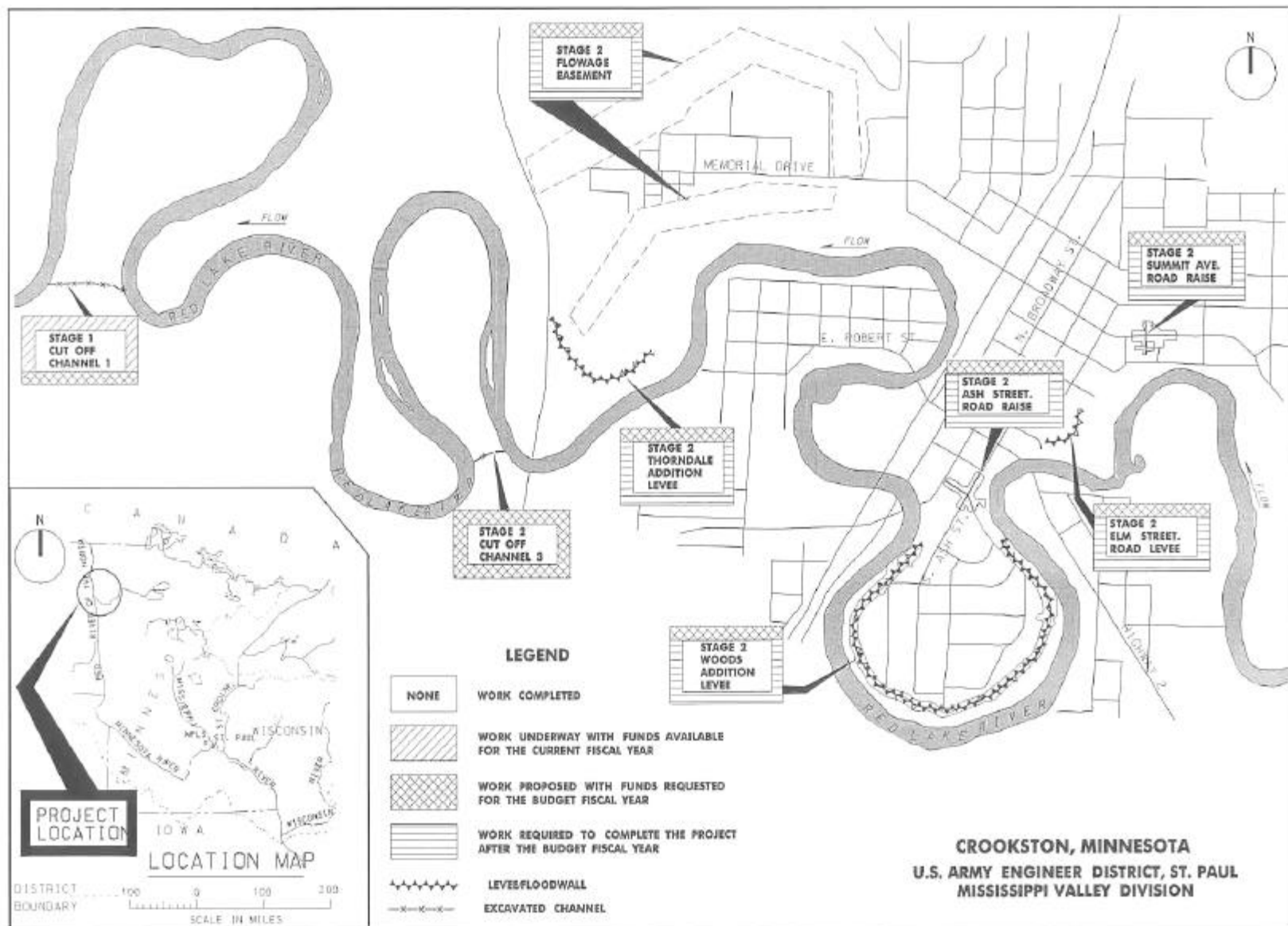
STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The city of Crookston is the local sponsor for this project. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for construction has been coordinated with the city and they are in agreement with its terms and conditions. The PCA was executed in March 2001. The city has instituted a special services district property tax to pay for this flood control project. In addition, the city has assembled a package of financial support from several state and local agencies.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$7,020,000 is an increase of \$1,665,000 over the latest estimate (\$5,355,000) presented to Congress (FY 1999). This change includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 540,000
Post Contract Award and other Estimating Adjustments	1,125,000
Total	\$1,665,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: An Environmental Assessment was prepared in conjunction with the Feasibility Report. The environmental review process indicates that the proposed action does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the environment. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed 18 June 1997.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in FY 1997. Funds to initiate construction for Stage 1 were appropriated in FY 2001.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General – Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: Cape Girardeau – Jackson, Missouri (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, along the right bank of the Mississippi River between river miles 50 and 55 above the Ohio River.

DESCRIPTION: The project includes a 157 acre dry detention reservoir; approximately 1 mile of channel improvements on Cape La Croix Creek and 2 miles of channel improvements on Walker Branch, 8 bridge replacements; recreational trails and facilities and a sewer line replacing authorized sewage lagoon levee. Unprogrammed work consists of the non-structural flood control features, which are not economically justified.

AUTHORIZATION: Water Resources Development Act of 1986 modified by Title III, Section 301 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 2.3 to 1 at 8 5/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.6 to 1 at 8 5/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.6 to 1 at 8 5/8 percent (FY 1990).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: The document which provides basis for benefits is the Cape Girardeau-Jackson Metropolitan Area, Missouri – Post Authorization Change – Supportive Economic Analysis – March 1994 at 1993 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$37,128,000			
Programmed Construction	\$ 34,238,000				
Unprogrammed Construction	2,890,000		Entire Project	90	September 2002 ¹
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		13,895,000			PHYSICAL DATA
Programmed Construction	12,907,000		Channels:	3 miles	
Cash Contributions	\$2,766,000		Dams:	1 Dry Detention Reservoir	
Other Costs	10,141,000		Bridges:	8	
Unprogrammed Construction	988,000		Levees:	Sewer line replaces authorized lagoon levee	
Cash Contributions	0		Recreation:	Trails, camping area, ballfields, sanitary Facilities, miscellaneous.	
Other Costs	\$ 988,000				
Total Estimated Programmed Construction Cost		\$47,145,000	ACCUM PCT OF		
Total Estimated Unprogrammed Construction Cost		3,878,000	EST FED COST		
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$51,023,000			
Allocations to 30 September 2000		\$30,352,000			
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		2,350,000			
Allocation for FY 2001		2,169,000 ²			
Allocations through FY 2001		32,521,000	88		
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		1,717,000	92		
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		0			
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		\$ 2,890,000			

¹ For programmed work only; remaining work is unprogrammed pending a decision to construct these features.

² Reflects \$376,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage, \$200,000 reprogrammed to the project, and \$5,000 rescinded from the project in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: The Cape Girardeau – Jackson project area, population 42,000 contains approximately 210 square miles of rural, urban, and developing lands, including 22 square miles previously under study in the Cape La Croix Creek watershed and 5 square miles previously under study in the Little River Diversion Channel study. Gently rolling hill land divided into small watersheds characterizes the study area. It also includes significant flood plain area bordering the Mississippi River and the Little River Diversion Channel. The principal flooding problem within this watershed is flash flooding along Cape La Croix Creek and its tributaries. The type of property subject to flooding encompasses a full range of industrial, commercial and residential usage, as well as some agricultural usage.

In May 1986, the flood of record occurred when approximately 10 to 13 inches of rain fell over the basin causing an estimated \$50,000,000 flood damage loss. Several floods have occurred previously, most notably in May 1973 and March 1977. These floods were caused by recorded rainfall of approximately 9 and 7 inches, respectively. Average annual benefits are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Control	\$3,714,000
Recreation	236,000
Total	\$3,950,000

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Complete: Lands and Damages	48,000
Detention Reservoir	1,096,000
Recreation Facilities	203,000
Planning, Engineering and Design	172,000
Supervision and Administration	198,000
Total	\$1,717,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction And Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas.	\$ 6,187,000	\$
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities where necessary for the construction of the project.	3,235,000	
Pay one half of the separable costs allocated to recreation (except recreational navigation) and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of recreation facilities.	1,495,000	20,000
Pay all costs for approved compatible work associated with the project which will be credited toward the Non-Federal share of project costs.	212,000	
Pay 6.2 percent of the costs allocated to flood control and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of flood control facilities.	2,766,000	127,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$13,895,000	\$ 147,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The Project Cooperation Agreement with the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri was executed on 31 May 1990. The current non-federal cost estimate is \$13,895,000, which includes a cash contribution of \$2,766,000. The specific non-federal cost estimate is not noted in the Local Cooperation Agreement dated 25 May 1990 or in the Modification Agreement dated 27 October 1992. The modification agreement indicates a cash contribution of \$2,168,000. The non-federal sponsor continues to be financially capable and willing to contribute their share of the project, including increased non-federal amounts. The non-federal sponsor has met all previous financial obligations on this project and is regarded to have a reasonable and implementable plan for meeting future financial commitments.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$37,128,000 is an increase of \$434,000 from the latest estimate (\$36,694,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following items:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$-200,000
Post Contract Award and Other Estimating Adjustments (including contingency adjustments)	634,000
Total	\$434,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND COMPLIANCE WITH CLEAN WATER ACT: The Survey Report dated December 1983 contained an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact signed by the St. Louis District Commander. During preparation of the General Design Memorandum, the recommended plan was again examined and the conclusion that the project will have no significant adverse environmental impact was upheld. The survey report also contained an evaluation under Section 404 (b) (1) of the Clean Water Act. Full compliance with the requirements of Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act was accomplished on 4 May 1990.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1987 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1990.

The project was modified by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, which authorized the Secretary to exceed the maximum cost limits established by Section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Award of the Detention Reservoir would have exceeded the 902 limit.

The Missouri Eastern District Court of Appeals has ruled that the City of Cape Girardeau, local sponsor of the project, does have the legal right to condemn property needed for the dry detention reservoir construction, which is outside the City limits. Remaining tracts needed for the dry detention reservoir have been acquired using Federal condemnation procedures.

The project requires no mitigation.

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General – Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: Meramec River Basin, Valley Park Levee, Missouri (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in St. Louis County, Missouri, adjacent to the left bank of the Meramec River between miles 20.7 and 22.1 above the confluence with the Mississippi River.

DESCRIPTION: The project provides for construction of 3.2 miles of levee with 3 feet of freeboard above the 100-year flood profile. Six gravity drains and three closure structures will be constructed. Interior drainage facilities consist of five ponding areas. Thirty-three relief wells will be required for underseepage control. Recreational features consist of 2 softball fields, 1 football/soccer field, 1 multi-use court, 15 picnic tables, 2 playgrounds, 1 comfort station, parking facilities, and 2.3 miles of trails. All work is programmed.

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 97-128, Section 2(h) and the Water Resources Development Acts of 1986 and 1999.

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 2.7 to 1 at 8 7/8 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: .9 to 1 at 8 7/8 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.1 to 1 at 8 7/8 percent (FY 1991).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are based on a Post-Authorization Change Report dated 6 August 1999 at October 1999 price levels.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$29,056,000	Entire Project	50	Being determined
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		9,787,000			
Cash Contribution	\$3,285,000 ¹				
Other Costs	6,502,000				
Total Estimated Project Cost		\$38,843,000			
			PHYSICAL DATA		
			Levee:		3.2 miles
			Gravity Drains:		6
			Closure Structures:		3
			Ponding Areas:		5
			Relief Wells:		33
			Recreational Features:		Various

¹ Includes Flood Control Contribution of \$3,133,000 and Recreation Contribution of \$152,000.

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)

ACCUM PCT OF
EST FED COST

Allocations to 30 September 2000	\$16,920,000	
Conference Allowance for FY 2001	3,000,000	
Allocation for FY 2001	1,659,000 ¹	
Allocations through FY 2001	18,579,000	64
Allocation Requested for FY 2002	1,200,000	68
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	\$9,277,000	
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002	0	

¹ Reflects \$480,000 reduction assigned as savings and slippage; \$855,000 reprogrammed from the project; and \$6,000 rescinded from the project in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

JUSTIFICATION: The city of Valley Park, Missouri, has experienced severe flooding from the Meramec River nine times since the early 1900's. The flood of record occurred in December 1982 and caused an estimated \$21,624,000 in damages to 108 residential structures and 142 business establishments. This flood had a recurrence interval of approximately once in 70 years. The recommended project will provide 100-year protection to 499 residences and 168 non-residential structures. In order to finance the non-Federal portion of project costs, city officials have instituted a number of innovative techniques including solicitation for the donation of right-of-way required for construction and establishment of a Tax Increment Financing (TIF) District. City residents strongly support the project as demonstrated by attendance at rallies, signs posted in yards and at businesses, and participation in letter-writing campaigns. There are no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the project. Average annual benefits are as follows:

Annual Benefits	Amount
Flood Damage Reduction	\$2,163,900
Recreation	279,600
Total	\$2,443,500

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Initiate: Levee Item IVB	\$ 750,000
Complete: Closure Structure Item IVA	50,000
BNSF Work at Item IVA	25,000
Planning, Engineering, and Design	275,000
Supervision and Administration	100,000
Total	\$1,200,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts contained in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below.

	Payments During Construction And Reimbursements	Annual Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way.	\$4,145,000	\$
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary for the construction of the project.	2,357,000	
Pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of recreation facilities.	152,000	
Pay 8.1 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the project.	3,133,000	60,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$9,787,000	\$60,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: A Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) was executed by the City of Valley Park and the Corps of Engineers on 12 August 1992, and an amendment was executed on 23 September 1997 to incorporate administrative language since the initial LCA. Valley Park is funding their lands, relocations, and cash contributions with Tax Increment Financing revenues and general city tax revenues as needed. Operation and maintenance costs will be funded by the city's sales tax, including a ~~1~~ cent tax for stormwater, a ~~1~~ cent tax for capital improvements, and, if needed, a 1 cent tax for general purposes.

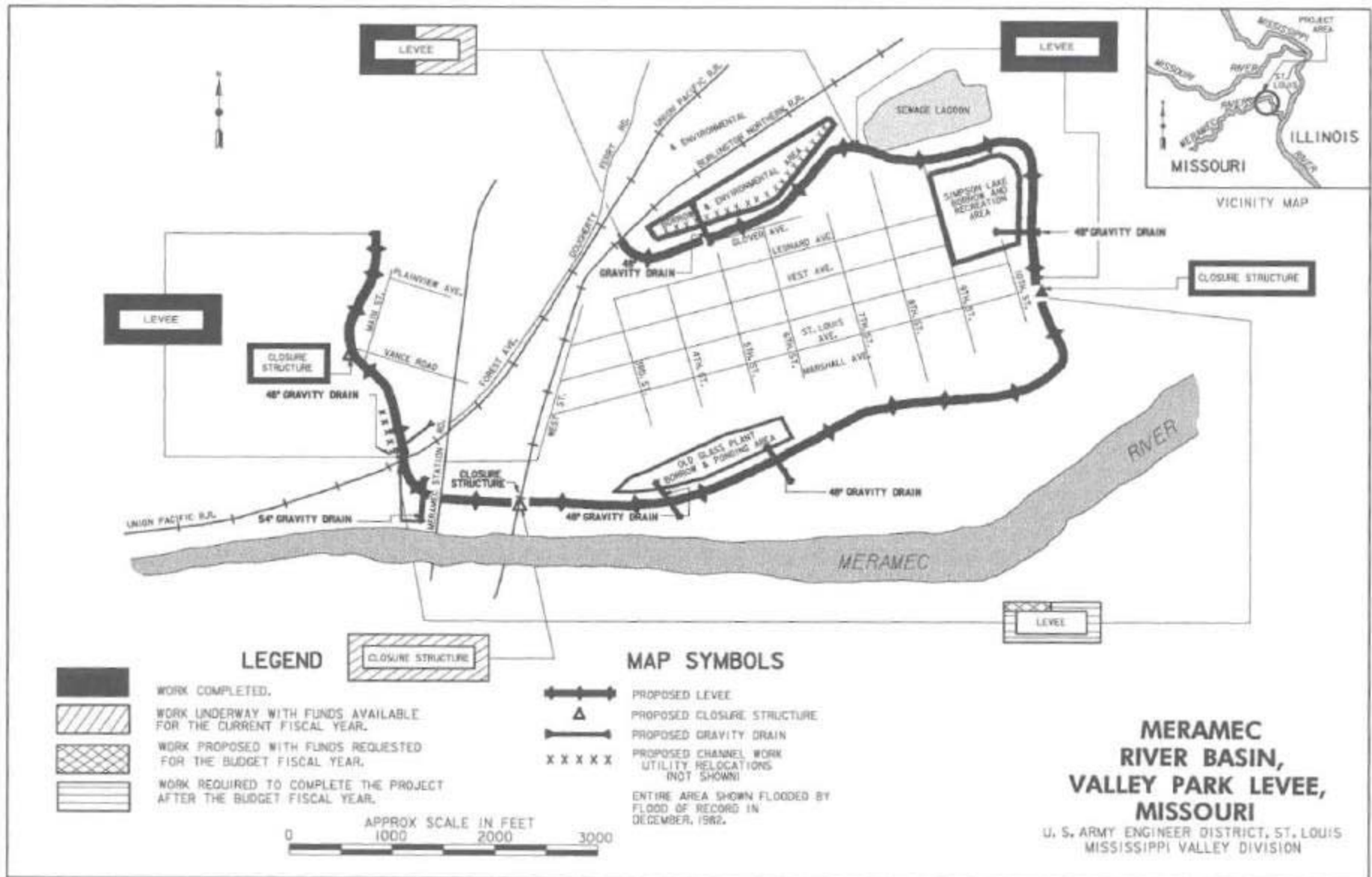
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$29,056,000 is a decrease of \$176,000 from the latest estimate (\$29,232,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following item:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ -176,000
Total	\$ -176,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: During preparation of the Plan Formulation Report and General Design Memorandum, Main Report, and Environmental Assessment, it was determined that implementation of the recommended plan would not have significant adverse effects on the quality of the human environment. A Finding of No Significant Impact was signed by the District Commander on 9 March 1987.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in FY 1983, and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 1991. The project was modified by the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, which authorizes the Secretary to construct the project at maximum Federal expenditure of \$35,000,000, if the Secretary determines that the project as modified is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified.

The project requires no mitigation.



APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction, General – Local Protection (Flood Control)

PROJECT: Ste. Genevieve, Missouri (Continuing)

LOCATION: The project is located in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, adjacent to the west bank of the Mississippi River between miles 121 and 125 above the confluence of the Ohio River.

DESCRIPTION: The project includes four parts. Part 1, consists of a 3.5 mile long levee that provides Urban Design Flood protection from Mississippi River flooding; a gravity drain pump facility with a 575 cubic feet per second capacity from three electric-powered pumps; a 505 acre ponding area; interior drainage ditching and grading; two closure structures, road, railroad and utility relocations; 20 relief wells; tree screens; an environmental mitigation area; and other features. Part 2 includes channel widening and one small levee along North Gabouri Creek; Part 3 is channel widening and one small levee along South Gabouri Creek; and Part 4 is recreation facilities such as picnic areas and trails on flood control lands along the tributary improvements and the levee. All work is programmed

AUTHORIZATION: The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662).

REMAINING BENEFIT-REMAINING COST RATIO: 1.0 to 1 at 8-1/4 percent.

TOTAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.0 to 1 at 8-1/4 percent.

INITIAL BENEFIT-COST RATIO: 1.0 to 1 at 8-1/4 percent (FY 1995).

BASIS OF BENEFIT-COST RATIO: Benefits are based on the authorizing language, which states "...Congress finds that, in view of the historic preservation benefits resulting from the project, the overall benefits of the project exceed the costs of the project."

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			ACCUM PCT OF EST FED COST	STATUS (1 Jan 2001)	PCT CMPL	PHYSICAL COMPLETION SCHEDULE
Estimated Federal Cost		\$34,710,000		Part 1	98	Sep 2002
Estimated Non-Federal Cost		13,236,000		Part 2-4	0	Being determined
Cash Contributions	\$4,996,000	¹		Entire Project	94	Being determined
Other Costs	8,240,000					
Total Estimated Project		\$47,946,000				
				PHYSICAL DATA		
Allocations to 30 September 2000		26,114,000		Part 1		
Conference Allowance for FY 2001		6,000,000		Road Relocations:		2 locations
Allocation for FY 2001		3,484,000	²	Railroad Relocations:		2 locations
Allocations through FY 2001		29,598,000		Utility Relocations:		4 locations
Allocation Requested for FY 2002		850,000	85	Levee:		3.5 miles
Programmed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		\$ 4,262,000	88	Gravity Drain:		1
Unprogrammed Balance to Complete After FY 2002		\$ 0		Closure Structures:		2
				Pump Station:		575 cfs
				Ponding Area:		505 acres
				Relief Wells:		20
				Part 2 (North Gabouri Creek)		
				Channel Widening:		0.62 miles
				Bridge Relocations:		2
				Part 3 (South Gabouri Creek)		
				Channel Widening:		1.23 miles
				Bridge Removal:		1
				Low Water Cross		1
				New Bridges		2
				Small Levee:		0.28 miles
				Part 4 (Recreation)		
				Hiking/Biking Trails:		5.05 miles
				Exercise Trail:		1 mile
				Picnic Tables:		18
				Softball Fields:		2

¹ Includes \$149,000 Part 2 cash contribution less \$140,000 Part 2 Federal payment, \$211,000 Part 3 cash contribution and \$108,000 non-Federal payment for recreation.

² Reflects \$960,000 reduction assigned as Savings and Slippage, \$1,544,000 reprogrammed from the project, and \$12,000 rescinded in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

Mississippi Valley Division

St. Louis District

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

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JUSTIFICATION: Ste. Genevieve was founded on the west bank of the Mississippi River by French colonists. The earliest firm documentation of the settlement is a census taken in 1752, although some estimates place the founding as early as 1723. Over a period of years after the flood of 1785, the town was gradually moved from its original location to higher ground at its present location. In 1960 the Secretary of Interior designated a major part of the city and the agricultural fields between the town and the river a national Historic Landmark District. Ste. Genevieve was in the first group of six landmark districts so designated, a group that included Williamsburg, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; and Old Deerfield, Massachusetts. Ste. Genevieve is significant and unique because it has been occupied continuously since it was settled and because many of its earliest French colonial buildings were not destroyed during the intervening years. One fourth of all of North America's French colonial buildings are located in Ste. Genevieve. Ste. Genevieve contains the only collection of French colonial houses anywhere on the continent. Its many old residences, its archives and traditions, and its historical continuity make it a living memorial to the settlement and development of America. Most of the National Historic Landmark District was subject to flooding. The town had no Federally constructed flood protection, although agricultural areas directly across the Mississippi River and up and downstream from Ste. Genevieve are protected by Federally constructed levees. The community suffered major Mississippi River floods in 1973, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1990, 1993 and 1995. The 1973 flood caused an estimated \$3,000,000 in damages in Ste. Genevieve. Damages from the 1982 flood were estimated by local officials to be \$2,400,000. The 1993 flood reached a stage equal to the theoretical 500-year flood in Ste. Genevieve, more than 22 feet above flood stage. Most of the historic buildings were saved by a monumental flood fight effort. According to community officials, bills received from the flood fight totaled \$2,000,000; not including donated materials and volunteer time. Volunteers came from all over the United States to fight the flood. This figure does not include flood damages or post-flood recovery. The 1995 flood was the second highest flood on record in Ste. Genevieve. Other Mississippi River floods occurred in Ste. Genevieve more frequently than the major floods and the community frequently prepared for flood fights. The town is also damaged by flooding along North and South Gabouri Creeks due to local rainfall, but the number of buildings flooded by the creeks is small compared to those flooded by the Mississippi River. As stated in the authorizing language, average annual benefits are equal to average annual costs due to historic preservation benefits.

FISCAL YEAR 2002: The requested amount will be applied as follows:

Complete: Relief Wells	\$ 400,000
Levee/Ditching/Grading	50,000
Planning, Engineering, and Design	350,000
Supervision and Administration	50,000
Total	\$850,000

NON-FEDERAL COST: In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts contained in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must comply with the requirements listed below:

	Payments During Construction and Reimbursements	Annual Operations, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement Costs
Requirements of Local Cooperation		
Provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way.	\$ 3,299,000	\$
Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary for the construction of the project	4,941,000	
Pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of recreation facilities.	108,000	2,000
Pay 10.2 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of flood control facilities.	4,888,000	133,000
Total Non-Federal Costs	\$ 13,236,000	\$ 135,000

STATUS OF LOCAL COOPERATION: The project sponsor is the Ste. Genevieve Joint Levee Commission, which is composed of members from the City of Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County Levee District Number 2, and Ste. Genevieve County Levee District Number 3. The City assembled the financing to cover the first cost of Part 1 of the project, and possibly Parts 2, 3 and 4 depending on how they may be redesigned in the future. This financing consists of a city sales tax passed in November 1994 that generates about \$240,000 per year and does not expire until the project is completed, a grant of \$5,500,000 from the National Park Service through the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and a \$5,050,000 Community Development Block Grant from the State of Missouri. The commission will purchase the lands required for the project through the powers of Levee Districts 2 and 3, will use the Federal Power of eminent domain, and will operate and maintain the project by using Levee District 3's power to impose property taxes for operating and maintaining flood protection works. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on 8 August 1995.

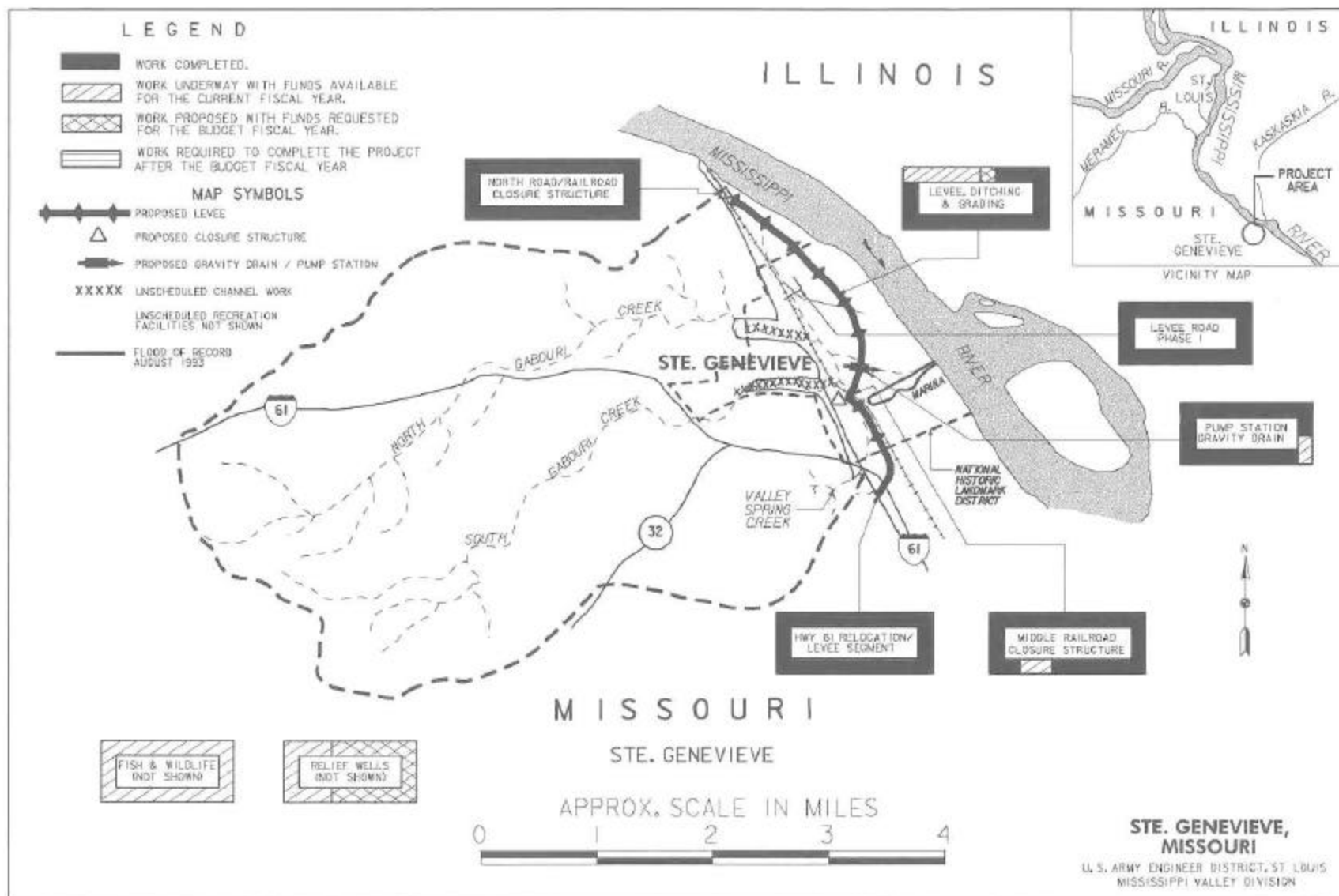
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL COST ESTIMATES: The current Federal cost estimate of \$34,710,000 is an increase of \$178,000 from the latest estimate (\$34,532,000) presented to Congress (FY 2001). This change includes the following item:

Item	Amount
Price Escalation on Construction Features	\$ 178,000
Total	\$ 178,000

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT: An Environmental Impact Statement was completed as part of the Feasibility Report in June 1984. An Environmental Assessment with a Finding of No Significant Impact was signed by the District Commander on 30 January 1995.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1990 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1995. A portion of a levee access road was constructed in Fiscal Year 1995.

The Phase 1 levee project requires environmental mitigation due to adverse impacts on 11.2 acres classified as “waters of the United States.” A 28.4 acre wetland mitigation area is included in Part 1 of the project. Estimated fish and wildlife mitigation costs are \$146,000.



Mississippi Valley Division

St. Louis District

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

3 April 2001

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